

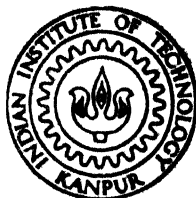
RECONSTRUCTION TOMOGRAPHY USING CHORD-SEGMENT-INVERSION TECHNIQUE

by

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NUCLEAR ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY PROGRAMME

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, KANPUR

APRIL, 1987

RECONSTRUCTION TOMOGRAPHY USING CHORD-SEGMENT-INVERSION TECHNIQUE

**A Thesis Submitted
In Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements
for the Degree of**

MASTER OF TECHNOLOGY



by

R K. JARWAL

to the

NUCLEAR ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY PROGRAMME

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, KANPUR

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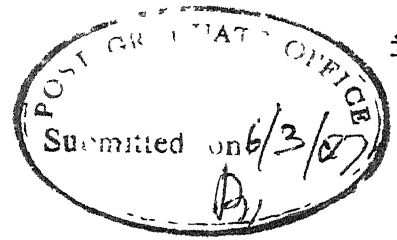
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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that this work on "Reconstruction Tomography Using Chord-Segment-Inversion Technique" by Mr. R.K. JARWAL has been carried out under our supervision and has not been submitted elsewhere for the award of a degree.

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ABSTRACT

Computerized Tomography (CT) has been demonstrated to be a good technique for measuring point-density (void-fraction) in two-phase flow systems. Recently, improvements have been suggested regarding the choice of filter functions in CT methods. These methods are based, essentially, on the discrete implementation of the Radon Inversion Formulae which is widely used in the medical imaging area. Such methods do not require any information, a priori, regarding the distribution of the density (or the void-fraction).

A very simple method involving the tomographic chord-segment inversion, has been developed and tested for two-phase flows having radially symmetric density distributions. This method is much simpler and consumes less CPU time relative to the more general methods of tomographic reconstruction. For test functions the reconstructed density distributions are almost exact. For an air-water bubbly flow data the reconstructed values have a maximum deviation of $\pm 0.03 \text{ g/cm}^3$. The range of investigation of the air-water flow data was $0.6 - 0.9 \text{ g/cm}^3$, i.e. void-fraction range of 40% to 10%. These results are comparable to the results obtained by the more general methods based on the Radon Inversion Formulae.

CHAPTER-1

INTRODUCTION

Computer Aided Tomography (CAT) is being widely used in the medical area for the diagnosis of various cancerous tissues. The methodology incorporates scanning of the patient with gamma rays using appropriate tomographic algorithms to reconstruct the density distribution of tissues [1]. A basic form of CAT was used in Japan in 1946 named "Rotation Radiography". In this method the patient was placed on a rotatographic table, X-ray tube and film were rotated around the patient from 0° - 360° while the pictures were taken and collected information regarding various cross sections in the range 0° - 360° .

This concept of measuring density distribution was first investigated by Schlosser et al [2] for a two-phase air-water system. The results obtained in void fraction/density measurements have been summarized by Kulacki et al [3]. The technique for measuring density distribution has great significance because accurate measurements of density for various flow systems and components in nuclear systems facilitates the computation of heat transfer rates. This information is vital from the reactor safety view-point because it helps in predicting core burnout etc. This technique can be applied in other fields like chemical

industries, food-processing and several other research areas.

The various reconstruction methods can be broadly classified in the following categories;

- (a) Series Expansion Methods
- (b) Transform Methods.

In the Series Expansion Methods (SEMs) the pixel-wise distribution of the function (under-investigation) is assumed and then suitable iterative and noniterative procedures are applied to achieve the reconstruction of the function in the region of interest [4]. The iterative SEMs are Algebraic Reconstruction Technique (ART), Simultaneous Iterative Reconstruction Technique (SIRT), etc. The non-iterative SEMs are Angular Harmonic Decomposition (AHD) and Polynomial Decomposition (PD).

The transform methods are based on the analytic formulas based on the Radon Inversion Technique. The transform methods are of two types [5]:

- (a) Direct Fourier Inversion (DFI)
- (b) Convolution-Back-Projection (CBP).

In DFI method the direct Fourier transform of the projected data is taken and subsequent 2-d Fourier inversion leads to the reconstruction of the unknown distribution. In CBP method the data is convolved with a suitable filter

function and then back projection of the convolved data results in the reconstruction of the unknown distribution.

An important feature of the tomographic methods is that the point-density measurements can be made in a non-invasive manner without any prior knowledge of density distribution. In non-invasive methods the measurements are taken in such a way that the system does not get affected which is the case with tomographic methods.

The currently established reconstruction methods are mathematically and computationally complex, so the present work is an attempt to develop a simple algorithm to measure point densities in radially symmetric flow distributions. Such patterns are often encountered in gas-liquid flows through pipes. This chord-segment-inversion (CSI) algorithm has been demonstrated to be an extremely efficient method with further processing resulting in the radial density maps. The algorithm has been tested against some simulated radially symmetric distributions representing bubbly and annular flow distributions.

Additionally the CSI method has been applied to reconstruct density map for the air-water bubbly flow data [2,3,6]. The results appear to be comparable with the earlier known more complex tomographic methods [3,7,8]. The CPU time for the CSI technique is much less than that in other general tomographic methods.

CHAPTER 2

THEORETICAL FORMULATION

In this chapter a brief explanation of how the absorption coefficient is related to the source strength and detector reading along a particular chord is given. The geometry under consideration is the fan-beam geometry. The discrete form of this relationship has been explained and the chord-segment matrix and its triangularization has been introduced.

2.1 PRELIMINARIES

The single-beam radiation attenuation phenomenon is represented by

$$N = N_0 \exp \left[- \int_c \mu(r, \emptyset) ds \right] \quad (1)$$

where,

N = detector reading (count/second)

N_0 = source strength (counts/second)

s = path of radiation (ray)

c = chord along which s is integrated

μ = absorption coefficient

r, \emptyset = cylindrical coordinates.

Rewriting Eqn.(1), we have

$$d = \int_C \mu(r, \theta) ds \quad (2)$$

where,

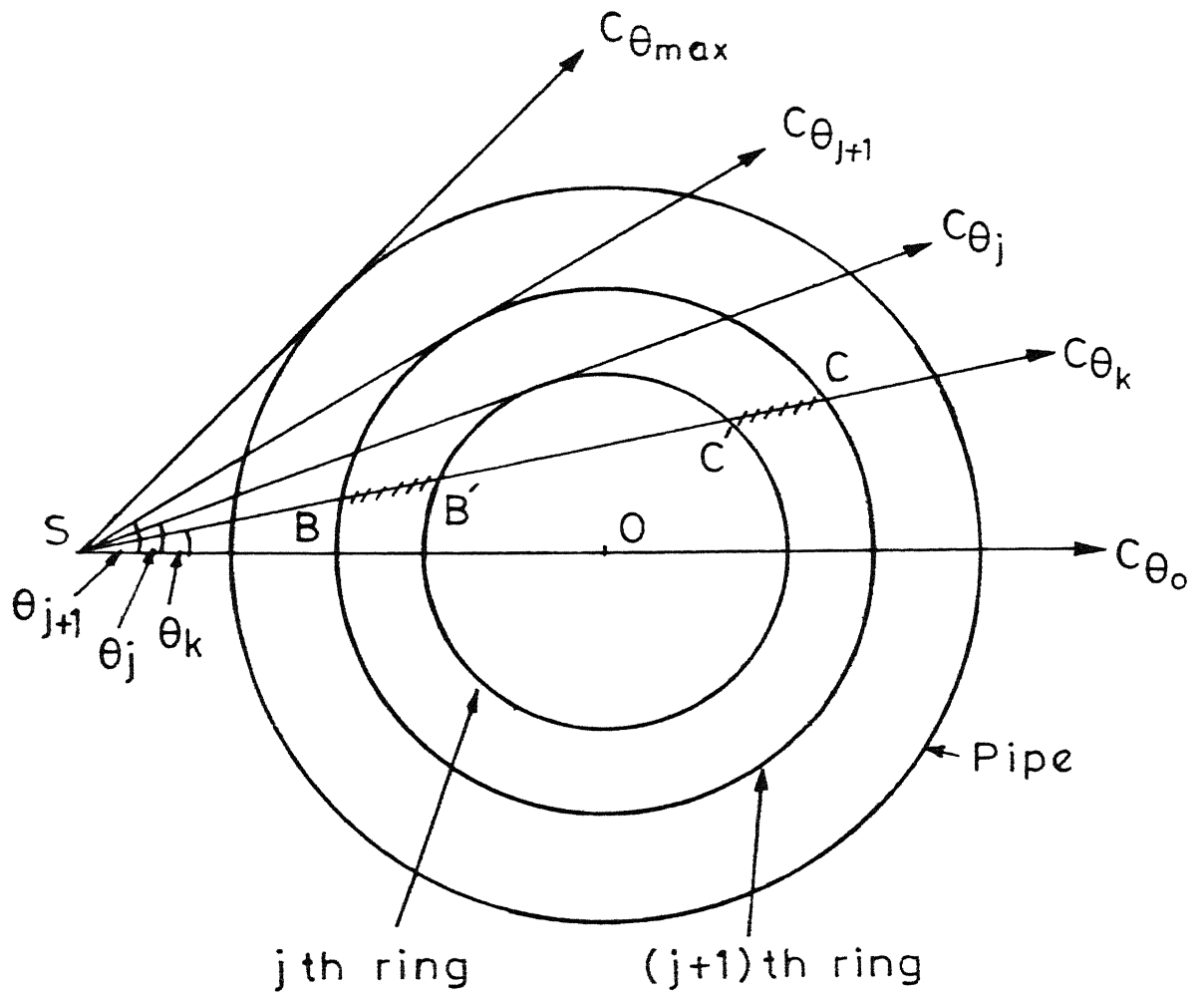
$$d = \ln (N_0/N) \quad (3)$$

In the fan-beam geometry (i.e. the geometry in which the beam diverges from the source), for a particular chord (ray), C_θ , corresponding to the ray making an angle θ from OS line (See Fig.1), the data is denoted by d_θ .

Thus,

$$d_\theta = \int_{C_\theta} \mu(r, \theta) ds \quad (4)$$

Here, d_θ , for different values of θ , is the data to be processed by the tomographic algorithms (in our case the tomographic algorithm is CSI). The reconstruction of the absorption coefficient, is done and the density, $\langle \rho \rangle$, (or void-fraction $\langle \alpha \rangle$) is determined by a calibration of the "CT numbers" (in this case μ) using some known density distributions. The reconstruction has been done for some known μ like 1, r , e^x , e^{-x} (See Fig.2). In other words, if a set of data d_θ for any density distribution is known to us then we can obtain the CT numbers for that distribution and hence by calibration the density.



$----- \rightarrow S_{k,j} = BC - B'C'$
 S - Source
 O - Object centre
 $SO = D$

Fig.1 Data collection geometry

The discrete form of Eqn.(2) can be written as (Fig.1),

$$d_k = \sum_{j=1}^m S_{k,j} \mu_j, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, m \quad (5)$$

where,

$S_{k,j}$ = length of the segment of the k th ray
falling in the j th ring

(The hatched lines in Fig.1)

$$= BC - B'C'$$

μ_j = average value of μ in the j th ring μ

m = number of rings assumed within the
object.

We note that radial symmetry is assumed and
is now a function of r only. We also note that

$$S_{k,j} = 0, \text{ for } j < k \quad (6)$$

Since the k th ray does not intersect the j th ring if k
is less than j . Eqn.(5) can be rewritten in matrix
notation, as

$$[d] = [S] [\mu] \quad (7)$$

where,

$[d] = (d_m \quad d_{m-1} \quad \dots \quad d_1)$, the data vector,

$[\mu] = (\mu_m, \quad \mu_{m-1} \quad \dots \quad \mu_1)$, the μ vector,

and

$$[S] = \begin{bmatrix} S_{m,m} & 0 & 0 \\ S_{m-1,m} & S_{m-1,m-1} & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ S_{1,m} & S_{2,m-1} & S_{1,1} \end{bmatrix}$$

is the chord-segment matrix which happens to be lower-triangular in this case.

By Eqn.(7), we get

$$[\mu] = [S]^{-1} [d] \quad (8)$$

Since the inverse of chord-segment matrix $[S]$ is involved, this method is known as chord-segment-inversion technique. This results in μ for various rings (or various intervals along the radius). A finer data vector will result in a better approximation of μ along the radial line.

The expression for $S_{k,j}$'s is given by (See Appendix-A)

$$S_{k,j} = BC - B'C' \quad (\text{See Fig. 1})$$

$$= 2D \sqrt{(\sin \theta_{j+1})^2 - (\sin \theta_k)^2} - \sqrt{(\sin \theta_j)^2 - (\sin \theta_k)^2}$$

(9)

2.2 CHORD-SEGMENT-INVERSION (CSI) METHOD

The present chord-segment-inversion technique is relatively simple and faster than the general tomographic methods.

A FORTRAN program for the CSI algorithm has been written and implemented with the flexibility to change various geometrical variables, step size, error of integration, number of rings (See Appendix I) etc.

Now, for simulation studies, we want to obtain the data vector, $[d]$, from Eqn.(4). Since we have assumed that $\mu(r, \theta)$ is radially symmetric function, i.e.

$$\mu(r, \theta) = \mu(r) \quad (10)$$

so Eqn.(4) can be rewritten as

$$d_\theta = \int_{C_\theta} \mu(r) \, ds. \quad (11)$$

For simplicity we replace the variable s by x and take the origin for x at the mid point of the chord. Thus,

$$d_\theta = \int_{C_\theta} \mu(r) \, dx \quad (12)$$

If for a chord at an angle θ , x_1 is the lower limit and x_2 is the upper limit for the variable x , then Eqn.(12) can be written as

$$d_{\theta} = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \mu(r) dx \quad . \quad (13)$$

By the geometry (Fig.1) and Fig.A1 (Appendix-A)

$$r = \sqrt{(D \sin \theta)^2 + x^2} \quad (14)$$

Eqn.(13) reduces to

$$d_{\theta} = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \mu(x) dx \quad (15)$$

The steps for the reconstruction of the density distribution are as follows:

- (1) Read data [d] in form of a column vector for all rays in the fan-beam.
- (2) Compute elements of the lower triangular [S] matrix using Eqn.(9) .
- (3) Compute μ -values along the radial segments using Eqn.(8) .
- (4) Calibrate μ -values to the density values.

For the Back substitution, averaging, plexi glass contribution and data see Appendices B,C,D and E .

We note that for simulation studies the data vector [d] will have to be generated by Eqn.(15).

CHAPTER-3

VALIDATION AGAINST SIMULATED DATA AND RESULTS FOR BUBBLY AIR-WATER FLOWS

3.1 VALIDATION AGAINST SIMULATED DATA

In this chapter, we discuss the results for the simulated data. We assume the radius of the pipe to be one unit and the distance of the source from the centre of the pipe to be two units. The pipe is further divided into twelve annular rings.

The CSI algorithm has been tested on the following assumed symmetric distributions:

$$\begin{aligned}\mu(r) &= 1.0 \\ \mu'(r) &= r \\ \mu(r) &= \exp(r) \\ \mu(r) &= \exp(-r) .\end{aligned}$$

For above mentioned test functions the errors in reconstruction $\times 10^{-6}$, 0.0088, 0.03 and 0.005 respectively. are
Figure 2 shows the results of reconstruction along with the actual function distributions. For a listing of output see Appendix F .

The CSI algorithm has also been tested for annular flows (See Fig. 3), having the following two distributions:

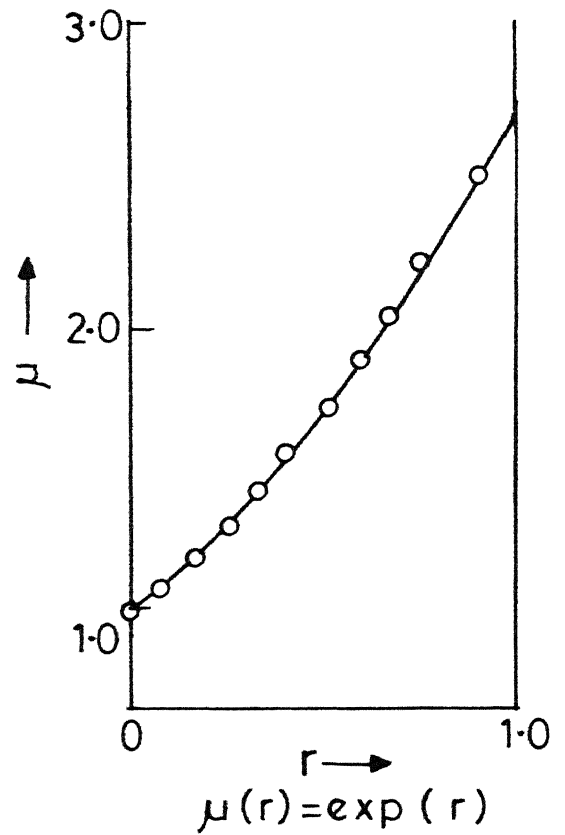
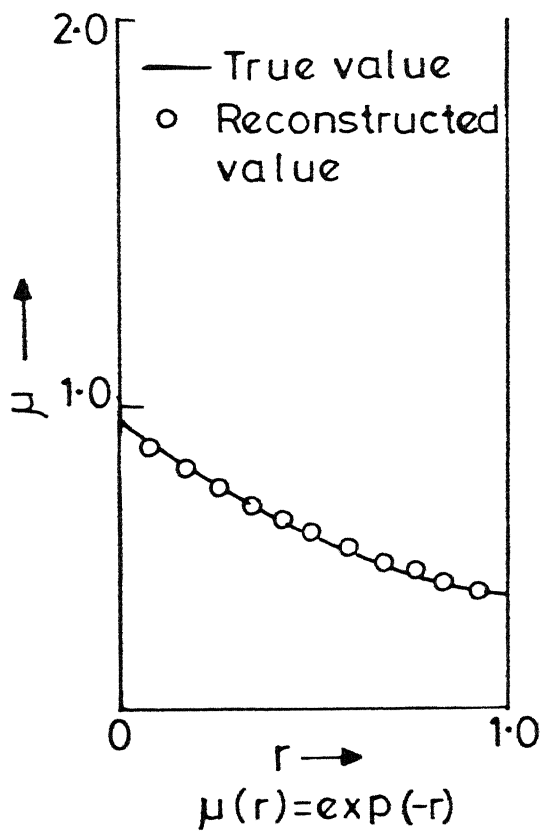
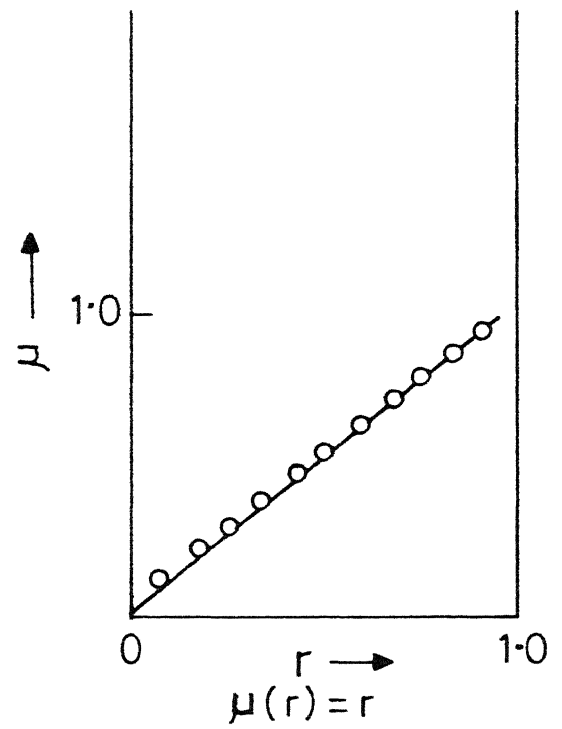
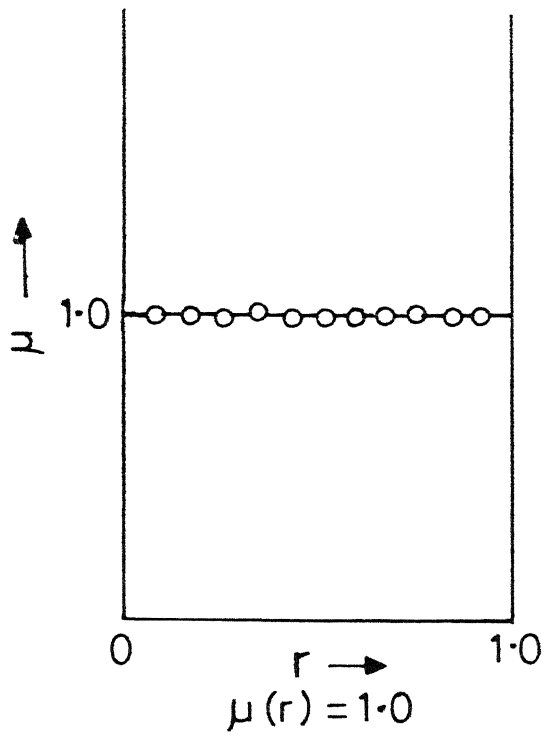


Fig.2 Reconstructed results for test-functions

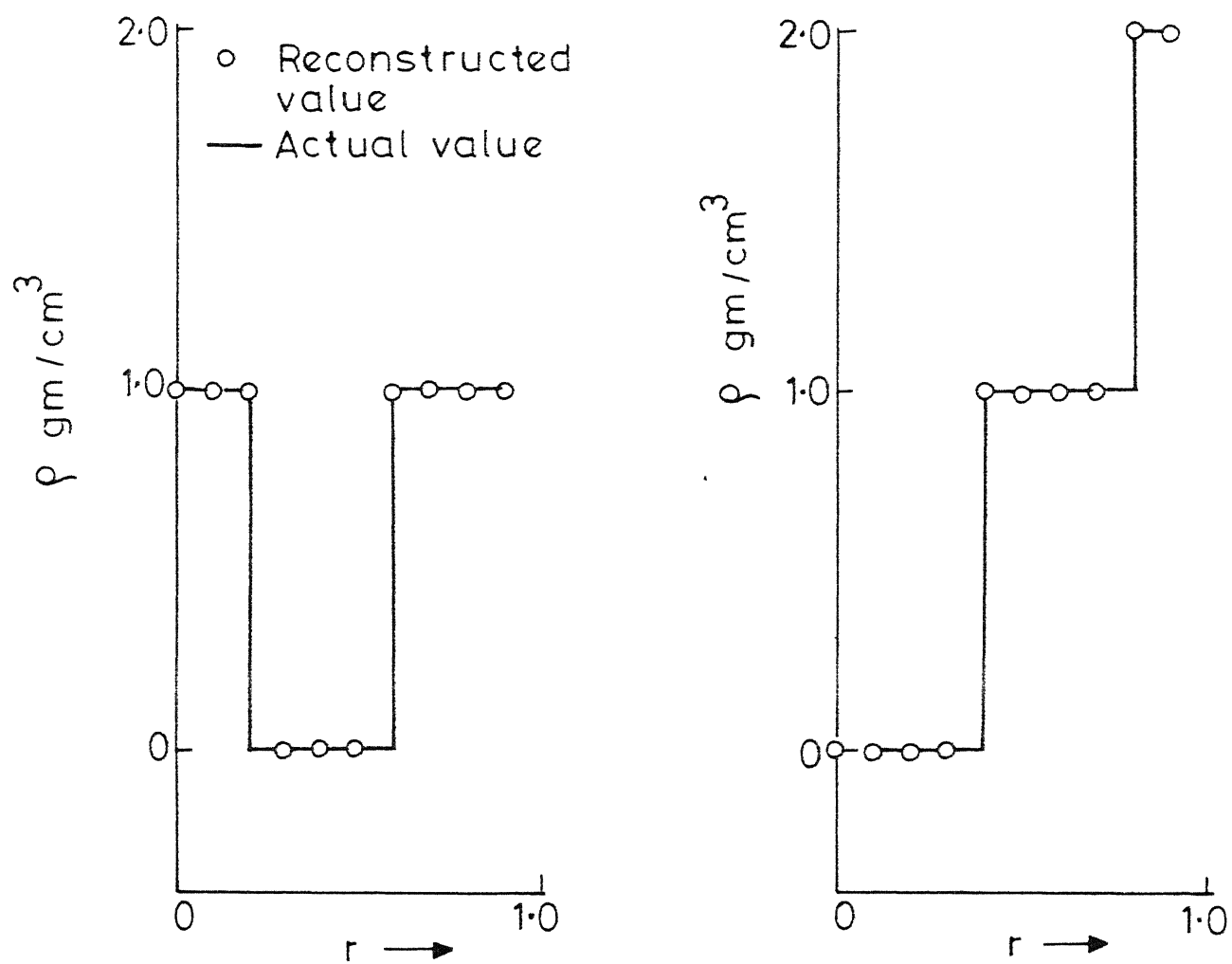


Fig.3 Results for simulated annular flow

$$\mu(r) = \begin{cases} 1.0, & 0 \leq r \leq 0.2 \\ 0.0, & 0.2 < r \leq 0.6 \\ 1.0, & 0.6 < r \leq 1.0 \end{cases}$$

$$\mu(r) = \begin{cases} 0.0, & 0 \leq r \leq 0.4 \\ 1.0, & 0.4 < r \leq 0.8 \\ 2.0, & 0.8 < r \leq 1.0 \end{cases}.$$

The reconstruction errors are almost negligible (See Appendix G).

The above mentioned-distributions represent (in a calibrated sense) the various types of density/void fraction distribution encountered in radially symmetric-bubbly and annular flows.

The reconstruction μ -values matched the assumed-values very well for the simulated object of unit radius.

3.2 RESULTS FOR BUBBLY AIR-WATER FLOWS

Now here we will discuss the results for bubbly air-water flows. The data is taken from the study of Ref.[3,6]. Five different data-sets for four different cases of density (or void fraction) were processed by the CSI algorithm. The algorithm output, $\langle \text{CTN} \rangle$, had to be calibrated to obtain the density *value*. For this purpose, the previous work, included projection data for a few known cases of average density. Figure 4 (and Table F1, Appendix F)

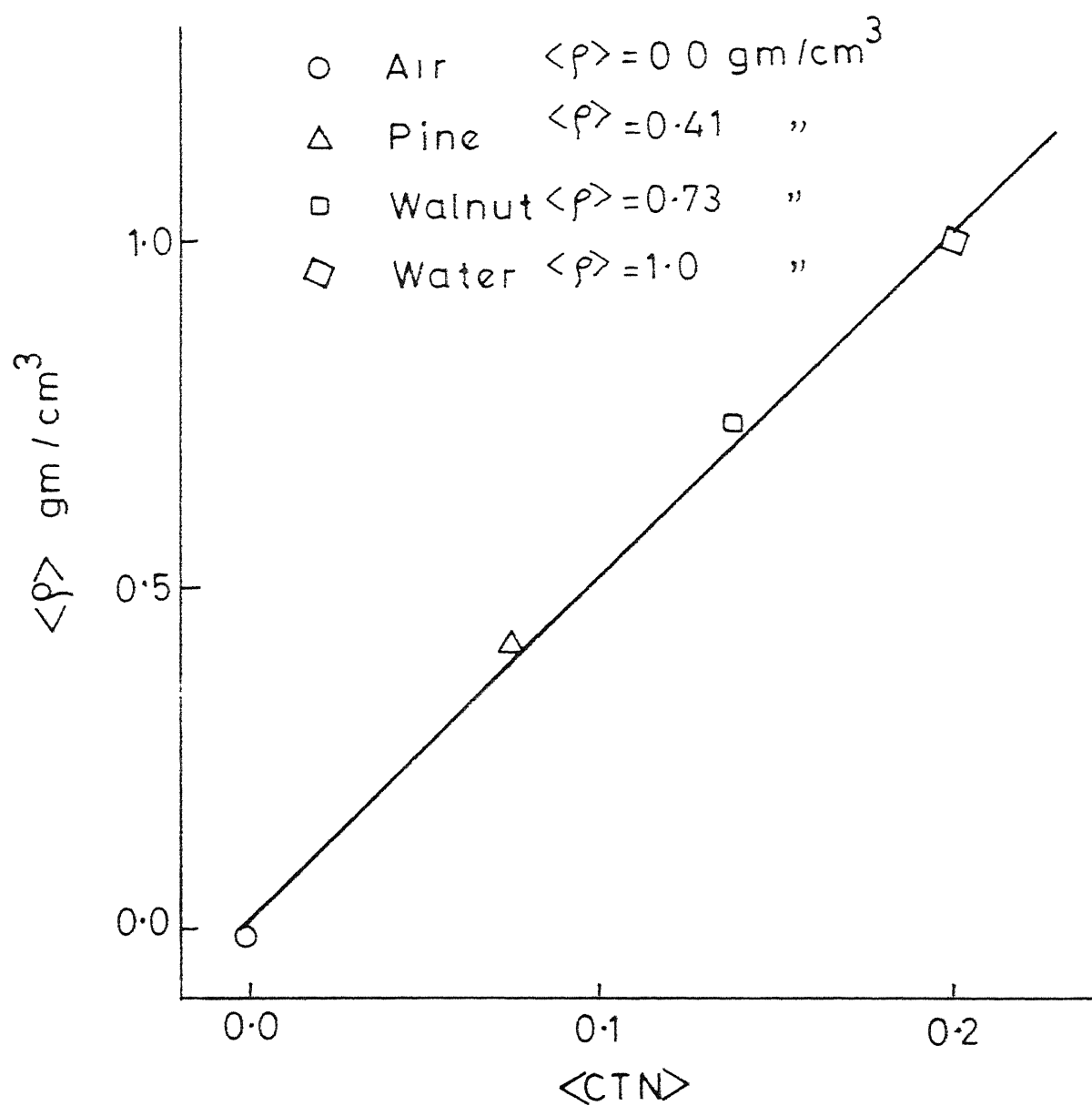


Fig.4 Calibration curve

shows the calibration chart resulting from the processing of the projection data for four known cases of densities. The output, CTN, was corrected to the base of air, $CTN = 0.0$, to eliminate the effect of plexiglass. (Details in Appendix D).

The four points are joined by a straight line such that the line represents the best fitting line for these four points. This figure is now the calibration curve because now by knowing the $\langle CTN \rangle$ we can obtain the corresponding density value .

Similarly the data for all scans (See Appendix E) has been processed and we get the output (See Appendix H) in such a format that it gives the value of CTN for corresponding angle/radius. The value of ρ (obtained after calibration) for each radius has been plotted to show the reconstructed density and hence reconstructed profiles for various void fractions (See Figs 5-9).

In Figure 10 the comparison of reconstructed densities with actual densities has been shown by an alternative method [3.6] in which X-axis is the actual density and Y-axis is reconstructed density. A line such that $\langle \rho \rangle = \langle \rho_{CT} \rangle$ has been drawn and various densities obtained from calibration method are located to show the deviation of the reconstructed densities from the actual densities. Appendix F summarises the $\langle CTN \rangle$ and $\langle \rho \rangle$ results for all scans in a tabular form.

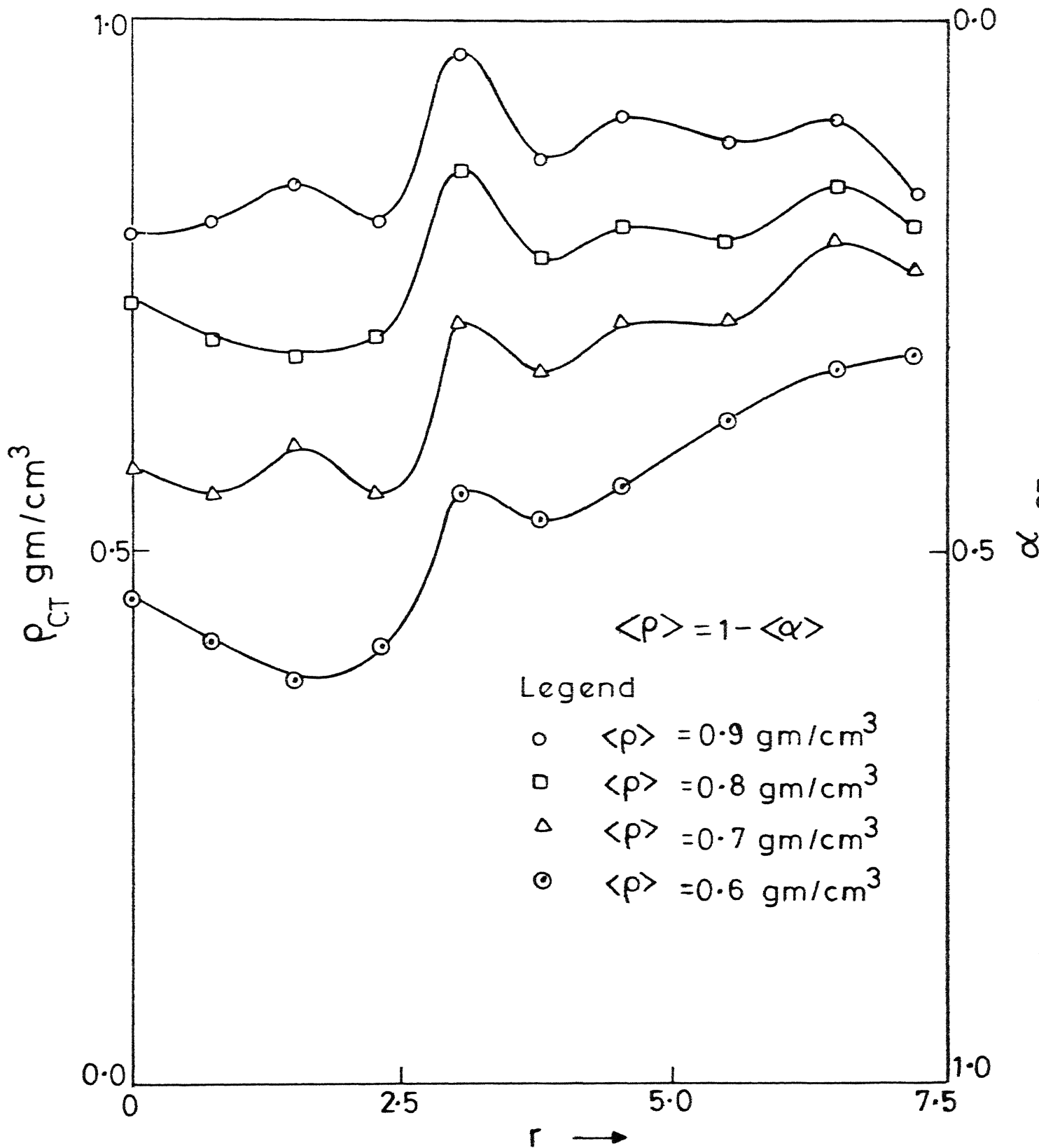


Fig.5 Reconstucted density profile for various density (average)cases for scan 1

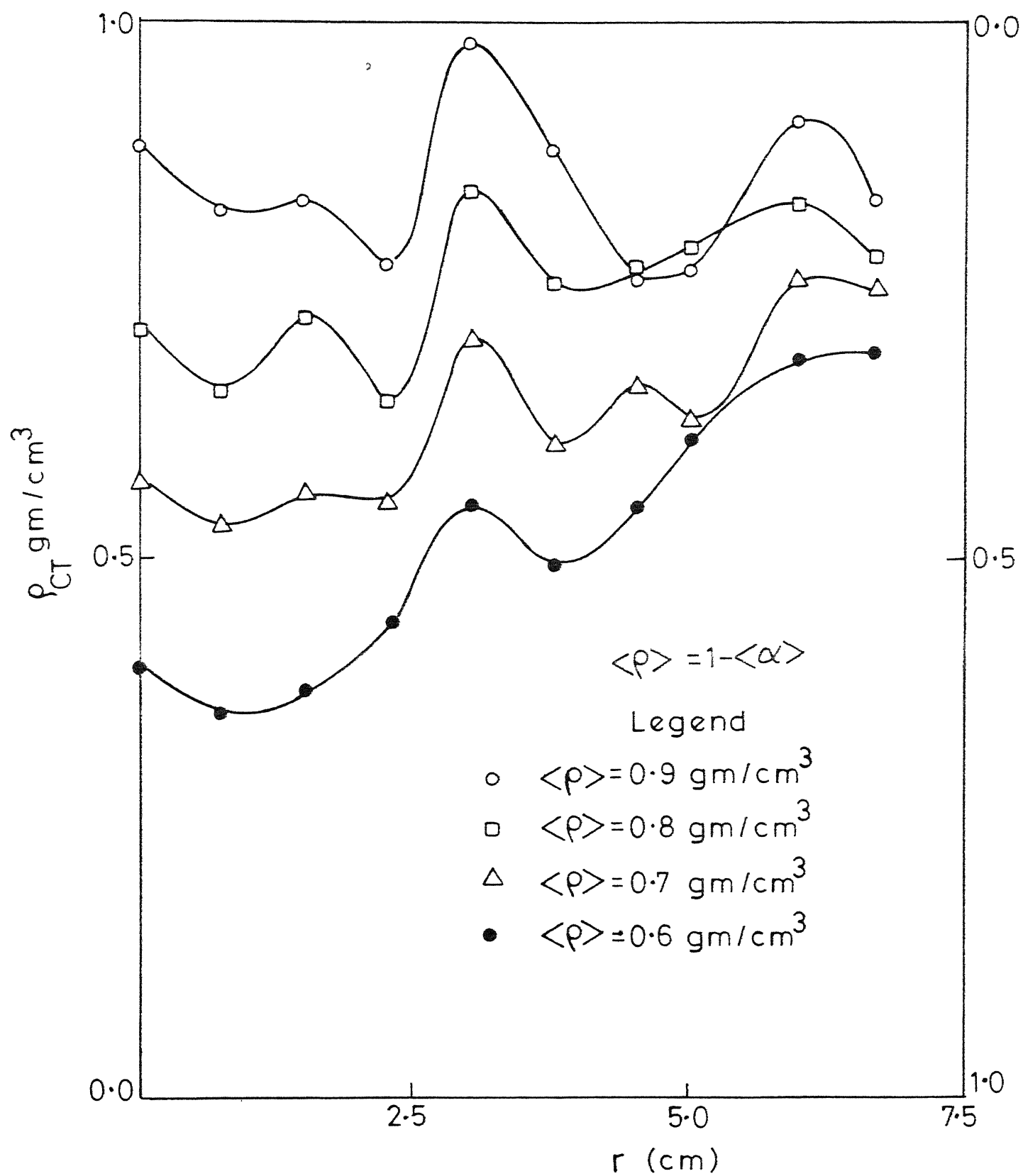


Fig.6 Density profile (radial) for scan 2

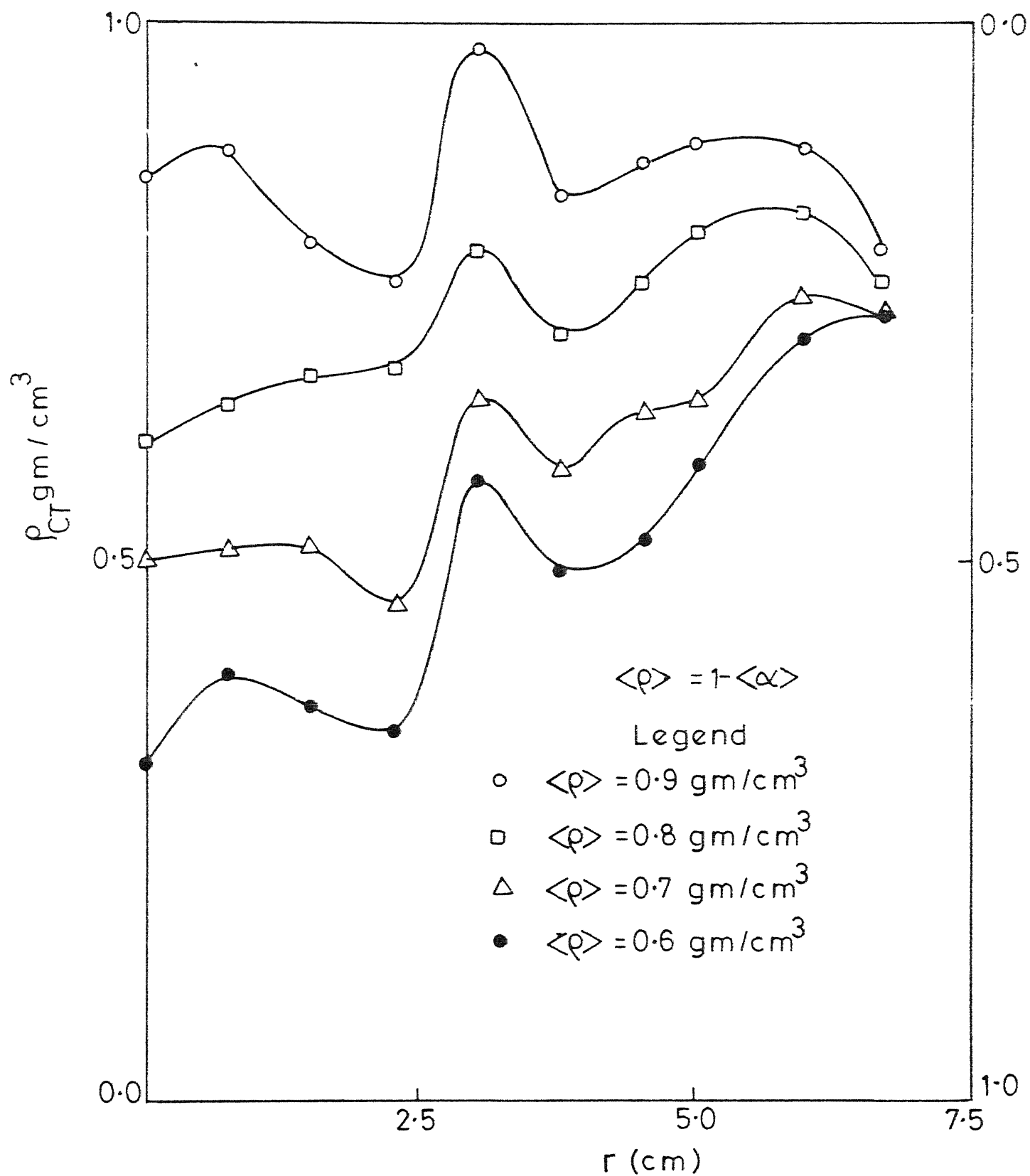


Fig.7 Density profile (radial) for scan 3

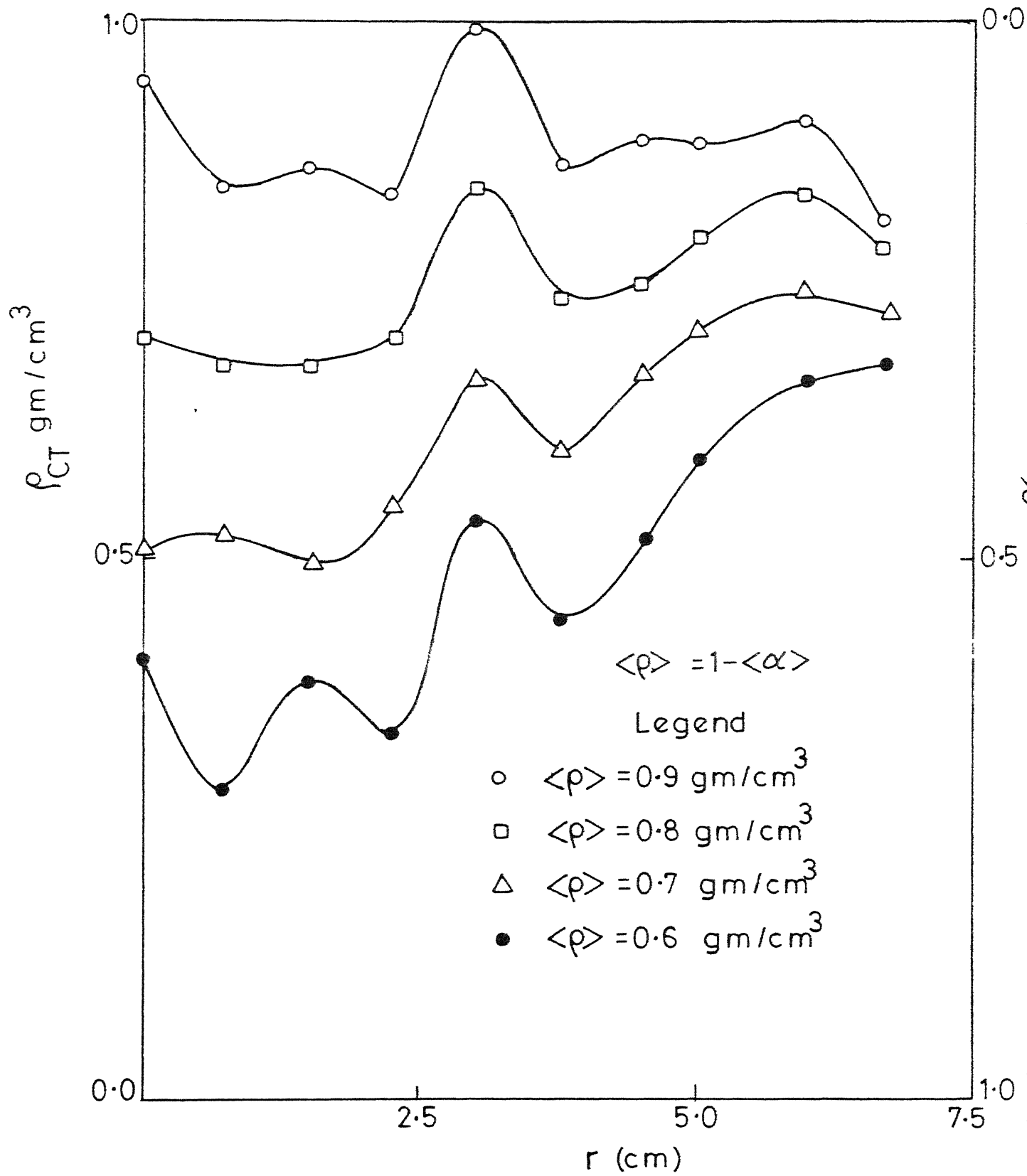


Fig.8 Density profile (radial) for scan 4

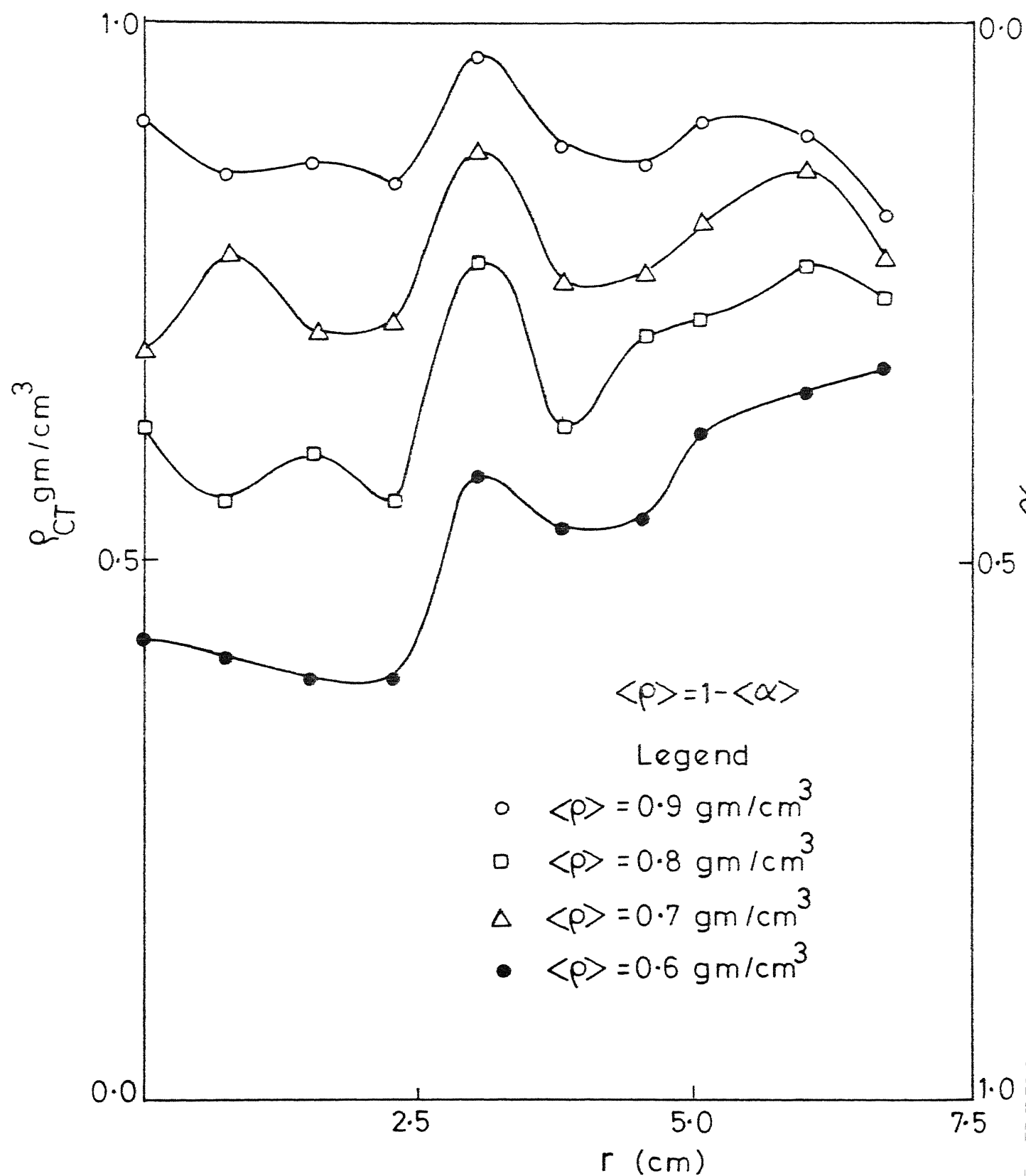


Fig.9 Density profile (radial) for scan 5

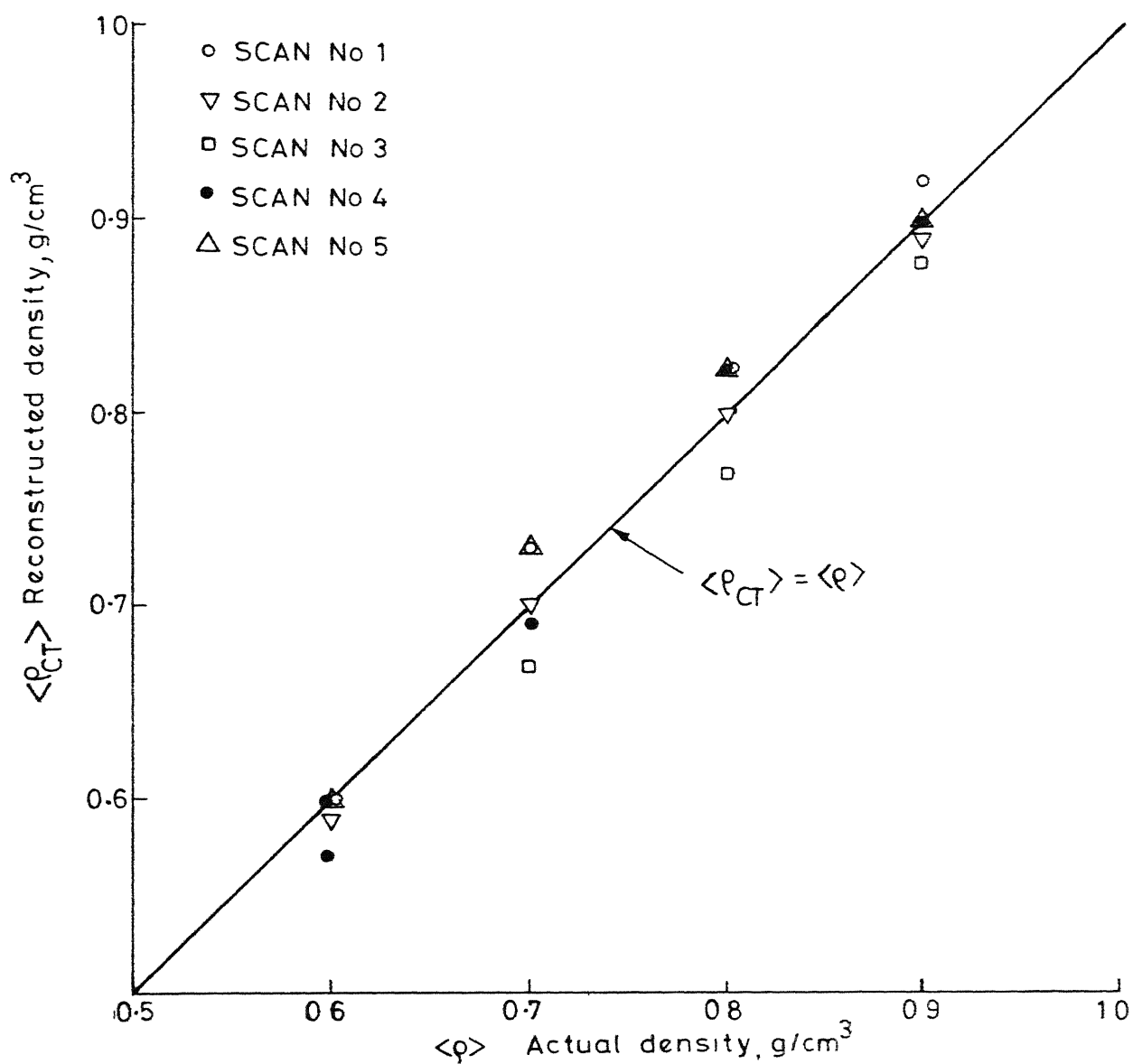


Fig.10 Comparison of reconstructed density with an alternate method

The maximum error obtained in reconstruction is $\pm 0.03 \text{ gm/cm}^3$. In Fig.11 the variation of error with density has been shown.

The maximum relative errors are + 4% and -5% respectively. In Fig.12 the variation of relative error with density has been shown.

We note that there are some statistical fluctuations in the count-rate recorded by the detector. This uncertainty leads to an erroneous reconstruction. Such a discrepancy appears to be quite obvious for constant density cases of air, pine, walnut and water (See Fig. 13). However assuming Poisson distribution and applying $\pm 1 \sigma$ and $\pm 3 \sigma$ corrections (where 1σ implies one standard deviation of the count rate, N), the ripple appearing in Figure 13 is smoothed out as is evident from Figures 14 and 15. This exercise leads to a ρ_{CT} "band" for the air-water flow data. Since the point density values were not available to make any meaningful comparison, the air-water cases have not been presented.

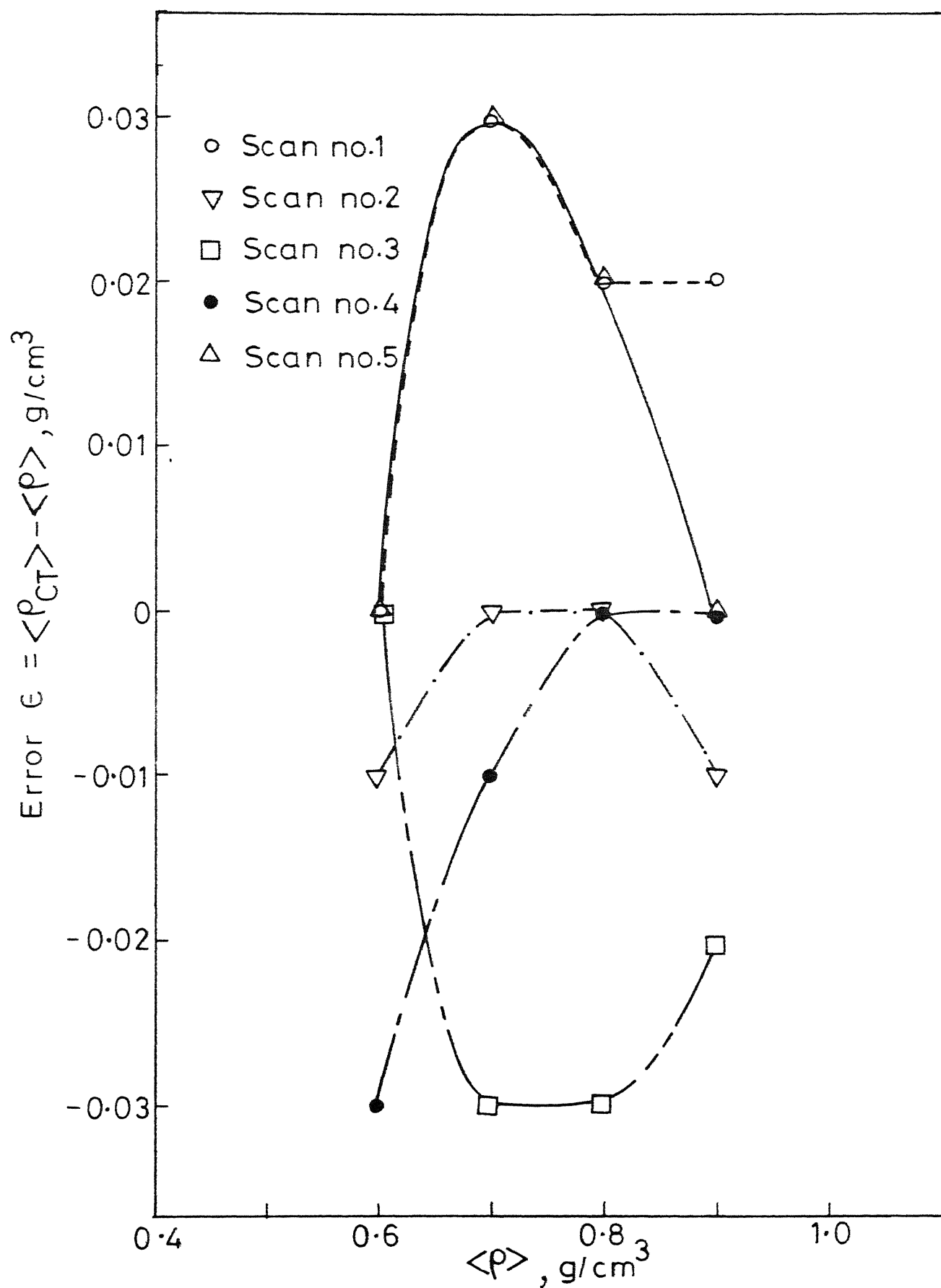


Fig.11 Error in density measurement for all scans

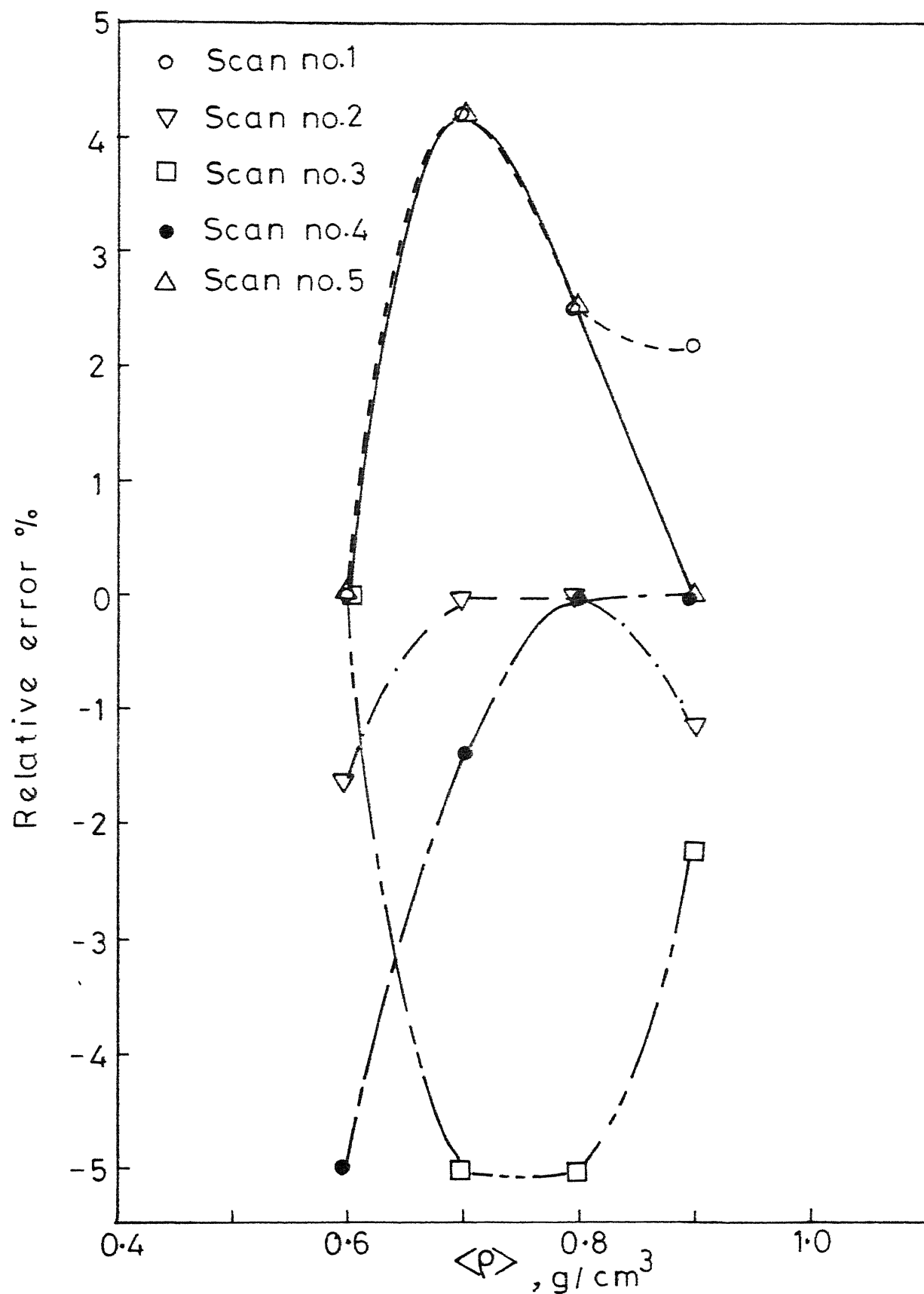


Fig.12 Relative error for all scans

| | |
|----------|---------------------------------------------|
| ○ Water | $\langle \rho \rangle = 1.0 \text{ g/cm}^3$ |
| △ Walnut | $\langle \rho \rangle = 0.73 \text{ ''}$ |
| x Pine | $\langle \rho \rangle = 0.41 \text{ ''}$ |
| □ Air | $\langle \rho \rangle = 0.0 \text{ ''}$ |

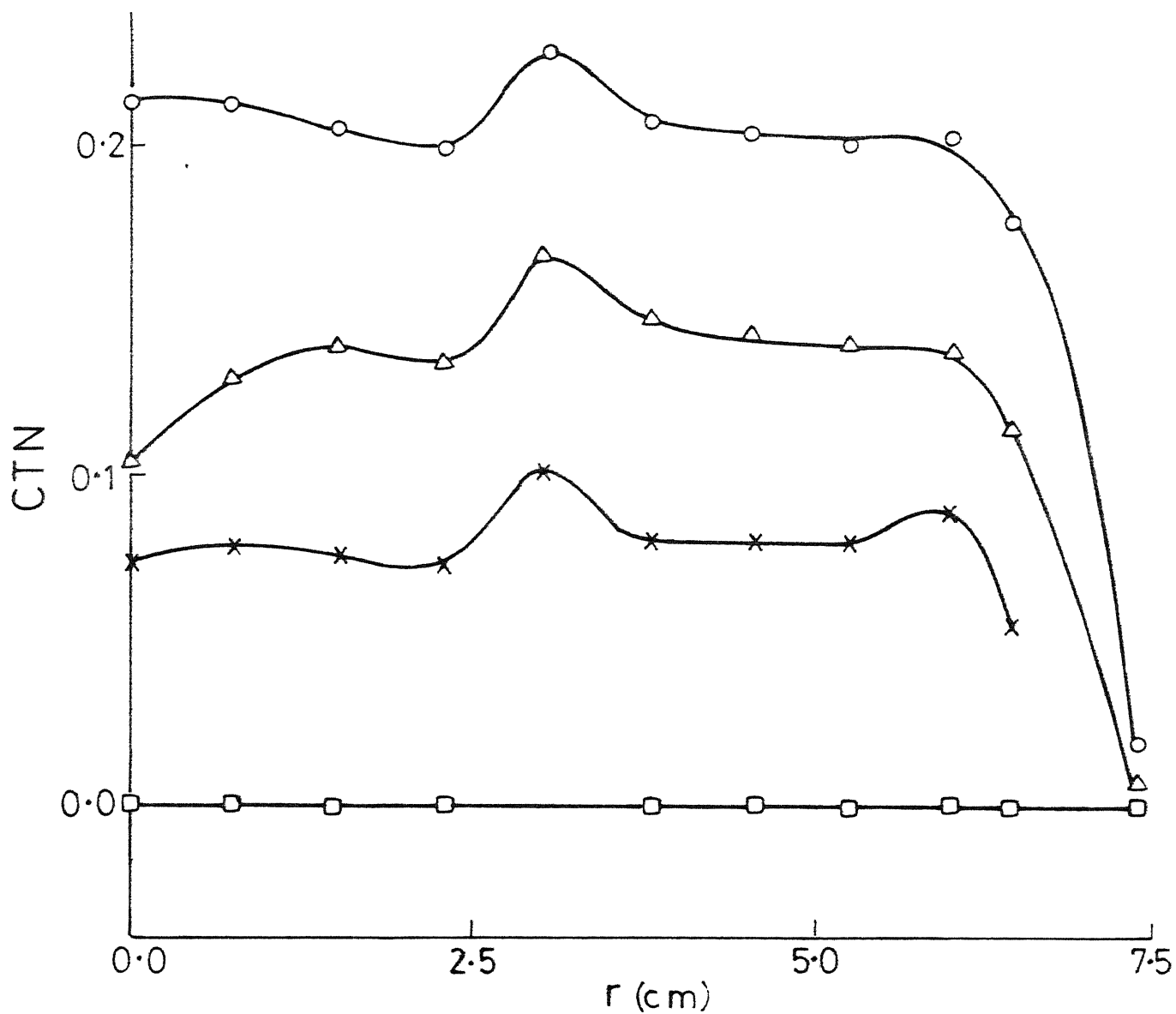
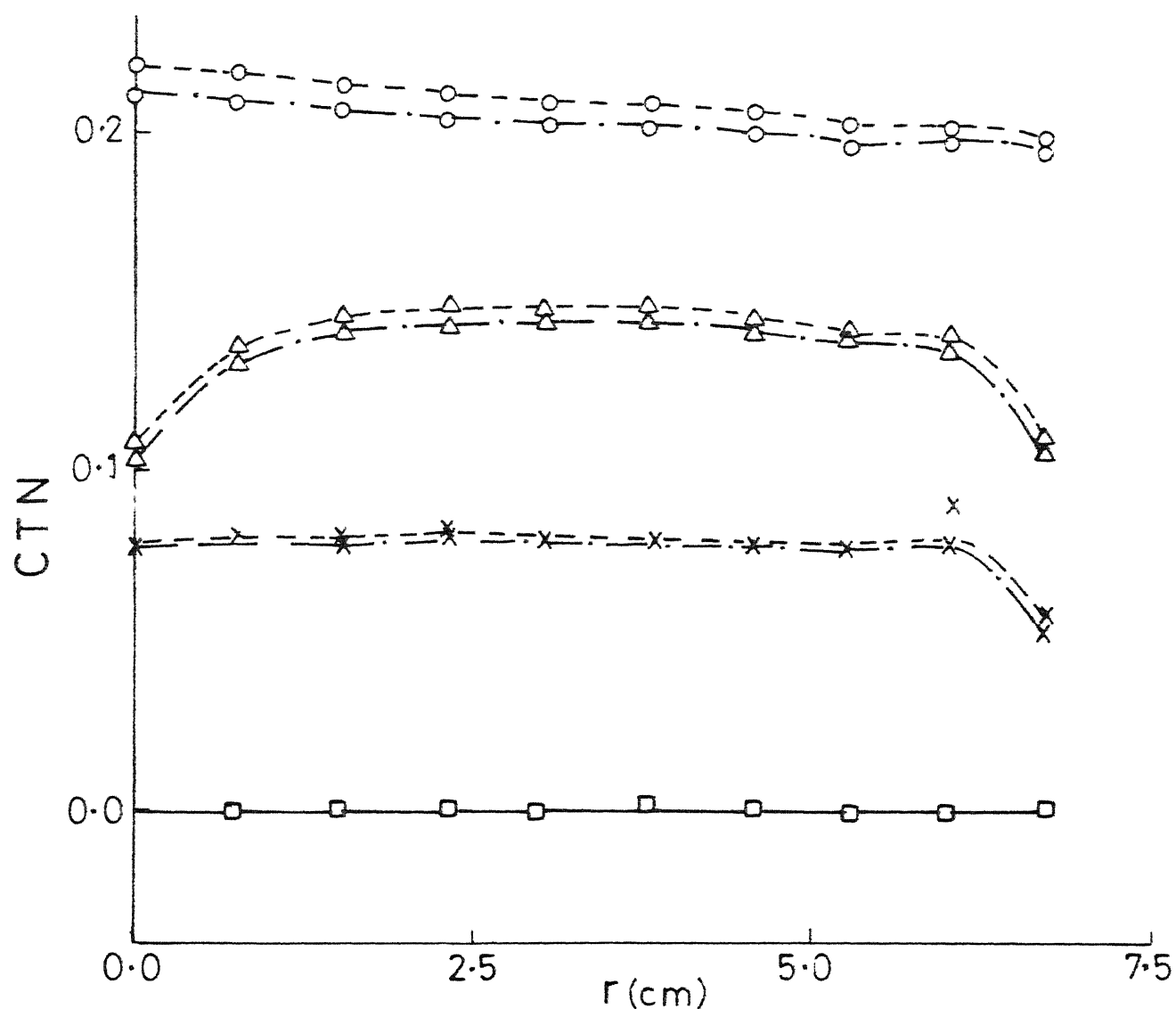


Fig.13 Calibration cases with mean value of counts

POISSON STATISTICS

N: Mean value of counts

○ Water $\langle \rho \rangle = 1.0 \text{ g/cm}^3$ △ Walnut $\langle \rho \rangle = 0.73$ "× Pine $\langle \rho \rangle = 0.41$ "□ Air $\langle \rho \rangle = 0.0$ "--- $N_1 = N - \sqrt{N}$ -.- $N_2 = N + \sqrt{N}$ Fig.14 Calibration cases with $1-\sigma$ band

○ Water $\langle \rho \rangle = 1.0 \text{ g/cm}^3$

△ Walnut $\langle \rho \rangle = 0.73 \text{ "}$

× Pine $\langle \rho \rangle = 0.41 \text{ "}$

□ Air $\langle \rho \rangle = 0.0 \text{ "}$

POISSON STATISTICS

N : Mean value of count

--- $N_1 = N - 3\sqrt{N}$

-.- $N_2 = N + 3\sqrt{N}$

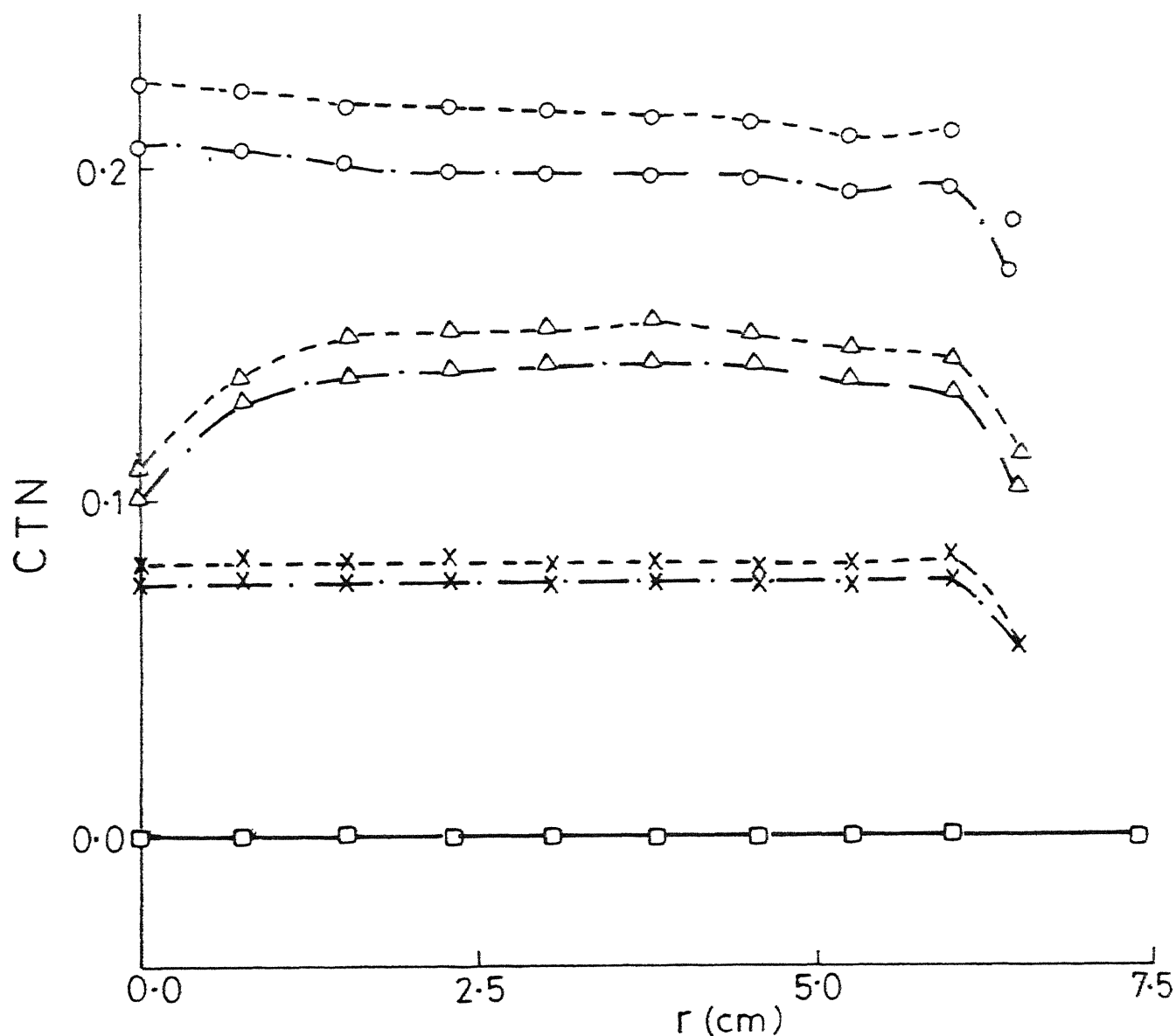


Fig.15 Calibration cases with 3- σ band

CHAPTER-4

DISCUSSION

The proposed chord-segment inversion (CSI) technique has been demonstrated to be applicable to radially symmetric two-phase flows. The results are comparable to the results obtained by more general methods of tomographic reconstruction [2,3,6,7,8].

However, taking the advantage of the radial symmetry in the theoretical formulation itself, the CSI method consumes less Central Processing Unit (CPU) time and it is simple to use.

Comparable results have been obtained by CSI technique for density measurement in bubbly air-water flow for cases $0.6 \leq \rho \leq 1.0$. The maximum deviation of ρ_{CT} is about $\pm 0.03\text{g/cm}^3$ which is approximately $\pm 5\%$. The maximum relative errors are +4% and -5% respectively. The error in the point density values could not be estimated as no alternate method was available in the study of Ref.[3,6]. But the test-function results indicate that for "pure" data the reconstruction is exact. The results of CSI method are also comparable to "radial polynomial" method already suggested and tested [9] for radially symmetric flow distributions.

APPENDIX-A

Suppose we have a pipe of radius R and a gamma ray source S at a distance D from the centre of the pipe. Consider now j th and $(j+1)$ th annular rings and five chords C_{θ_0} , C_{θ_k} , C_{θ_j} , $C_{\theta_{j+1}}$ and $C_{\theta_{\max}}$ such that they make angles θ_0 , θ_k , θ_j , θ_{j+1} , θ_{\max} as shown in Fig.1.

The angle corresponding to chord $C_{\theta_{\max}}$ is the maximum angle θ_{\max} and is given by

$$\sin(\theta_{\max}) = R/D \quad (A-1)$$

$$\theta_{\max} = \sin^{-1} (R/D) \quad (A-2)$$

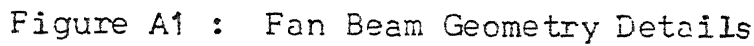
Note that any ray (chord) C_{θ_n} is the tangent to the $(n-1)^{\text{th}}$ annular ring.

Now we want to calculate the length of the segment of the k th ray falling in the j th annular ring that is $S_{k,j}$.

From Fig. 1 this length is the hatched line

$$S_{k,j} = BC - B'C' \quad (A-3)$$

Now see the detailed geometry of Fig. 1 in Fig.A1,



From the triangle SOL'

$$\beta = \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{D \sin(\theta_k)}{D \sin(\theta_{\max})} \right) \quad (A-7)$$

$$= \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{\sin(\theta_k)}{\sin(\theta_{\max})} \right) \quad (\text{A-8})$$

The length LL'

$$LL' = 2R \cos(\beta) \quad (\text{A-9})$$

$$= 2D \sin(\theta_{\max}) \cos\left(\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{\sin(\theta_k)}{\sin(\theta_{\max})}\right)\right) \quad (\text{A-10})$$

$$= 2D \sin(\theta_{\max}) \sqrt{1 - \frac{\sin^2 \theta_k}{\sin^2 \theta_{\max}}} \quad (\text{A-11})$$

$$= 2D \sqrt{\sin^2 \theta_{\max} - \sin^2 \theta_k} \quad (\text{A-12})$$

By this token we have in Fig. 1.

$$BC = 2D \sqrt{\sin^2 \theta_{j+1} - \sin^2 \theta_k} \quad (\text{A-13})$$

$$B'C' = 2D \sqrt{\sin^2 \theta_j - \sin^2 \theta_k} \quad (\text{A-14})$$

hence the length

$$\begin{aligned} S_{k,j} &= BC - B'C' \\ &= 2D \left[\sqrt{\sin^2 \theta_{j+1} - \sin^2 \theta_k} - \sqrt{\sin^2 \theta_j - \sin^2 \theta_k} \right] \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A-15})$$

APPENDIX-B

The Back Substitution is as follows:

Recalling equation (7)

$$[d] = [S] [\mu] \quad (B-1)$$

The expanded form of this equation is

$$\begin{Bmatrix} d_m \\ d_{m-1} \\ \vdots \\ d_1 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} S_{m,m} & & 0 \\ S_{m-1,m} & S_{m-1,m-1} & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ S_{1,m} & S_{2,m-1} & S_{1,1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mu_m \\ \mu_{m-1} \\ \vdots \\ \mu_1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (B-2)$$

Then the algebraic equations will be

$$d_m = S_{m,m} \mu_m \quad (B-3)$$

$$d_{m-1} = S_{m-1,m} \mu_m + S_{m-1,m-1} \mu_{m-1} \quad (B-4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} d_{m-2} &= S_{m-2,m} \mu_m + S_{m-2,m-1} \mu_{m-1} + S_{m-2,m-2} \mu_{m-2} \\ &\vdots \\ &\vdots \end{aligned} \quad (B-5)$$

$$d_1 = S_{1,m} \mu_m + S_{2,m-1} \mu_{m-1} + \dots + S_{1,1} \mu_1 \quad (B-6)$$

From Equation (B-3) we have,

$$\mu_m = \frac{d_m}{S_{m,m}}$$

Substituting this value of μ_m in (B-4) we obtain the value of μ_{m-1} and then using the value of μ_{m-1} in next equation to get μ_{m-2} and so on.

So by back substitution we get the values of all μ 's.

APPENDIX C

For the simulated data study of radially symmetric distributions, the μ has been reconstructed. In Fig. C1, μ_{j-1} , μ_j and μ_{j+1} are the reconstructed values of μ 's corresponding to radius 0, R_j and R_{j+1} respectively. Similarly $\bar{\mu}_{j-1}$, $\bar{\mu}_j$ and $\bar{\mu}_{j+1}$ are the actual μ 's at radius 0, R_j and R_{j+1} respectively.

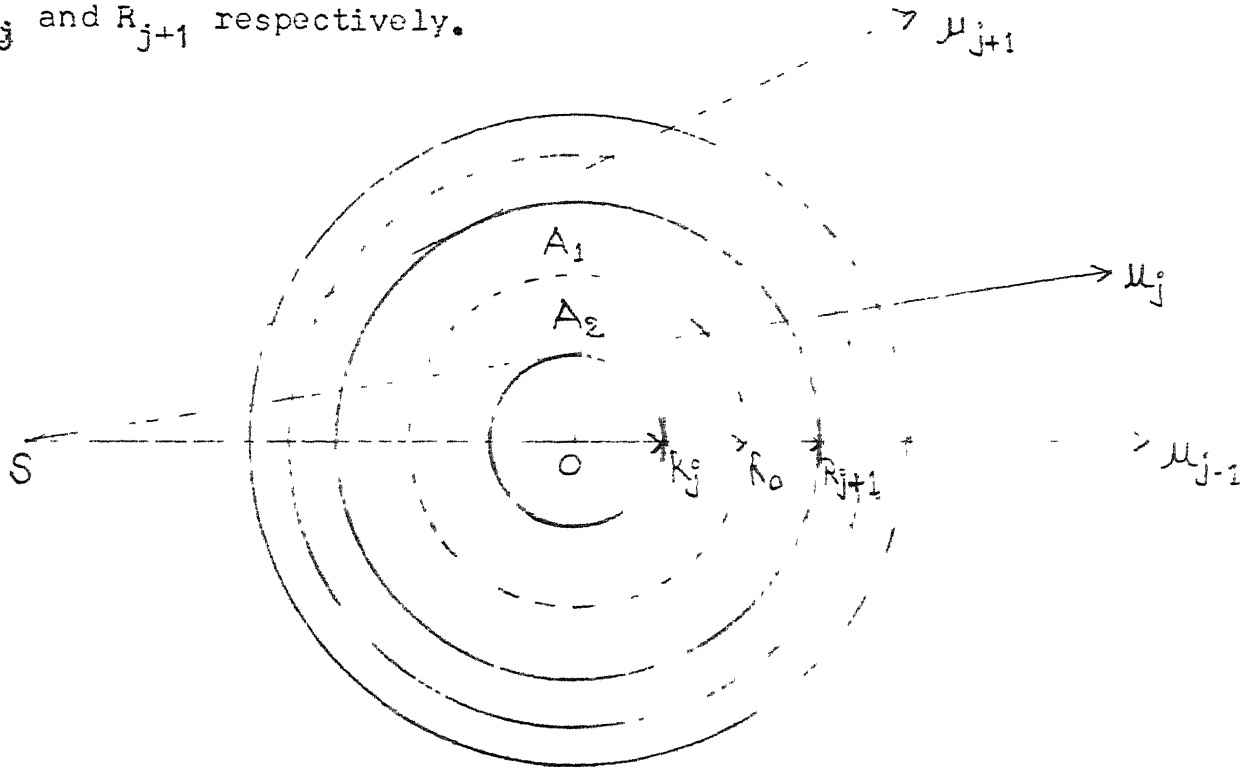


Fig-C1 AVERAGE-VALUES

Now take the average values of $\bar{\mu}$'s $\langle \bar{\mu}_{j-1} \rangle$, $\langle \bar{\mu}_j \rangle$ and $\langle \bar{\mu}_{j+1} \rangle$ such that they are the values of $\bar{\mu}$'s in first, second and third annular rings. Now $\langle \bar{\mu}_j \rangle$ is the value of $\bar{\mu}$ at radius R_0 as shown in Fig. C1.

If area between R_{j+1} and R_o is A_1 then

$$A_1 = \pi R_{j+1}^2 - \pi R_o^2$$

Similarly if area between R_o and R_j is A_2 then

$$A_2 = \pi R_o^2 - \pi R_j^2$$

Taking $A_1 = A_2$

$$R_o = \sqrt{\frac{R_j^2 + R_{j+1}^2}{2}}$$

i.e. the average radius of the annular ring having R_j internal radius and R_{j+1} outer radius. This must be taken into account when calculating μ at various radii.

APPENDIX D

The data for all scans has been taken from [6] . There was plexi-glass around the pipe in the experiment of [6] for all scans. For air the CTN (absorption coefficient) must be zero but for air data set we do not get the CTNs (corresponding to different angles) equal to zero but some non-zero values, this is due to the plexi-glass whatever CTNs we get will be the CTNs for plexi-glass but not for air.

So this plexi-glass contribution must be taken into account in order to obtain the correct values of CTNs for all cases. For this we make air as the reference and all CTNs equal to zero by subtracting CTNs of plexi-glass. Similarly for any case we subtract the CTNs of plexi-glass to get the correct CTNs and hence correct $\langle \text{CTNs} \rangle$.

APPENDIX F

TABLE-F1

(Results for air-pine walnut and water)

| Case | $\langle \rho \rangle$, g/cm ³ | $\langle \text{CTN} \rangle$ |
|--------|--------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Air | 0.0 | 0.000 |
| Pine | 0.41 | 0.075 |
| Walnut | 0.732 | 0.137 |
| Water | 1.00 | 0.201 |

TABLE-F2

(Reconstructed Densities)

| Scan No. | $\langle \rho \rangle$ gm/cm ³ | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 |
|-------------|-------------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 | | 0.60 | 0.73 | 0.82 | 0.92 |
| 2 | | 0.59 | 0.70 | 0.8 | 0.89 |
| 3 | | 0.60 | 0.67 | 0.77 | 0.88 |
| 4 | | 0.57 | 0.69 | 0.80 | 0.90 |
| 5 | | 0.6 | 0.73 | 0.82 | 0.90 |

TABLE-F3

(Reconstructed <CTNs>)

| Scan No. | $\langle \rho \rangle$ gm/cm ³ | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 |
|-------------|-------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 | | 0.116 | 0.141 | 0.159 | 0.175 |
| 2 | | 0.114 | 0.136 | 0.155 | 0.173 |
| 3 | | 0.111 | 0.129 | 0.152 | 0.171 |
| 4 | | 0.110 | 0.134 | 0.155 | 0.176 |
| 5 | | 0.115 | 0.141 | 0.159 | 0.176 |

Table F 1 Scan No. 1

DEGREES

| TYPE SCAN | -30 | -27.5 | -25 | -22.5 | -20 | -17.5 | -15 | -12.5 | -10 | -7.5 | -5 | -2.5 | 0 | 2.5 | 5 | 7.5 | 10 | 12.5 | 15 | 17.5 | 20 | 22.5 | 25 | 27.5 | 30 |
|--------------------------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| AIR | 2869 | 2063 | 2084 | 2315 | 2404 | 2447 | 2485 | 2490 | 2516 | 2528 | 2534 | 2532 | 2527 | 2522 | 2526 | 2513 | 2492 | 2471 | 2449 | 2398 | 2308 | 2149 | 1743 | 2834 | 2842 |
| 46% VOID | 2875 | 2109 | 1573 | 1518 | 1483 | 1448 | 1435 | 1434 | 1443 | 1456 | 1465 | 1464 | 1470 | 1469 | 1463 | 1466 | 1456 | 1423 | 1452 | 1464 | 1482 | 1541 | 1703 | 2830 | 2832 |
| 40% VOID | 2826 | 2100 | 1552 | 1469 | 1402 | 1380 | 1351 | 1359 | 1332 | 1345 | 1349 | 1348 | 1342 | 1348 | 1361 | 1345 | 1357 | 1342 | 1364 | 1384 | 1422 | 1497 | 1667 | 2835 | 2846 |
| 30% VOID | 2857 | 2061 | 1517 | 1377 | 1278 | 1218 | 1176 | 1160 | 1146 | 1130 | 1133 | 1126 | 1136 | 1139 | 1141 | 1158 | 1171 | 1176 | 1209 | 1269 | 1314 | 1430 | 1646 | 2835 | 2837 |
| 20% VOID | 2864 | 2074 | 1500 | 1331 | 1218 | 1133 | 1079 | 1055 | 1018 | 1010 | 1002 | 1001 | 999 | 1005 | 1018 | 1023 | 1048 | 1077 | 1125 | 1198 | 1261 | 1390 | 1630 | 2824 | 2819 |
| 10% VOID | 2879 | 2035 | 1505 | 1308 | 1173 | 1082 | 1005 | 958 | 913 | 894 | 884 | 876 | 894 | 894 | 902 | 923 | 952 | 991 | 1041 | 1127 | 1218 | 1370 | 1632 | 2800 | 2815 |
| WATER | 2885 | 2062 | 1495 | 1266 | 1106 | 996 | 913 | 858 | 811 | 781 | 758 | 748 | 740 | 745 | 765 | 790 | 826 | 877 | 951 | 1044 | 1153 | 1359 | 1663 | 2850 | 2835 |
| WALNUT ($\rho = .752$) | 2853 | 2082 | 1742 | 1565 | 1449 | 1392 | 1335 | 1265 | 1206 | 1159 | 1141 | 1121 | 1126 | 1108 | 1113 | 1132 | 1161 | 1207 | 1282 | 1365 | 1458 | 1619 | 1705 | 2846 | 2846 |
| PINE ($\rho = .41$) | 2858 | 2060 | 1773 | 1863 | 1800 | 1754 | 1705 | 1678 | 1639 | 1616 | 1601 | 1599 | 1595 | 1594 | 1610 | 1621 | 1645 | 1669 | 1715 | 1750 | 1782 | 1856 | 1710 | 2834 | 2827 |

Table E.4 Scan No. 4

[illegible]

RADIUS R= 1.00000000

DISTANCE OF SOURCE D= 2.00000000

STARTING ANGLE TH= 0.00000000

STEP OF ANGLE DTH= 2.50000000

ERROR OF INTEGRATION E= 0.00000010

NUMBER OF ANNULUS RINGS N= 12

TABLE: DISTRIBUTION-F(r)=1.000

| TH | DATA | r | F(r) | FC(r) | PRODUCT |
|-------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 0.00 | 2.00000000 | 0.05168713 | 1.00000000 | 1.00000010 | 0.02390942 |
| 2.50 | 1.99237480 | 0.13783159 | 1.00000000 | 0.99999937 | 0.07154523 |
| 5.00 | 1.96938110 | 0.22196040 | 1.00000000 | 0.99999937 | 0.41853865 |
| 7.50 | 1.93064930 | 0.30721581 | 1.00000000 | 1.00000000 | 0.15482811 |
| 10.00 | 1.87551090 | 0.39242782 | 1.00000000 | 1.00000000 | 0.20975314 |
| 12.50 | 1.80290380 | 0.47714443 | 1.00000000 | 0.99999999 | 0.25310170 |
| 15.00 | 1.71119940 | 0.56109051 | 1.00000000 | 1.00000000 | 0.29451405 |
| 17.50 | 1.59787870 | 0.64405242 | 1.00000000 | 0.99999999 | 0.33358492 |
| 20.00 | 1.45888850 | 0.72584350 | 1.00000000 | 0.99999999 | 0.37031630 |
| 22.50 | 1.28718850 | 0.80629127 | 1.00000000 | 0.99999999 | 0.40412931 |
| 25.00 | 1.06878470 | 0.88523215 | 1.00000000 | 0.99999999 | 0.43486569 |
| 27.50 | 0.76721019 | 0.95250900 | 1.00000000 | 1.00000000 | 0.45229441 |

AVERAGE DISTRIBUTION =1.00000000

RADIUS R= 1.00000000
 DISTANCE OF SOURCE D= 2.00000000
 STARTING ANGLE TH= 0.00000000
 STEP OF ANGLE DTH= 2.50000000
 ERROR OF INTEGRATION E= 0.00000010
 NUMBER OF ANNULUS RINGS N= 12

TABLE: DISTRIBUTION- $F(r)=r$

| TH | DATA | r | $F(r)$ | $F2(r)$ | PRODUCT |
|-------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 0.00 | 1.00000000 | 0.05168713 | 0.05168713 | 0.06833501 | 0.00163385 |
| 2.50 | 1.02001120 | 0.13783159 | 0.13783159 | 0.13832951 | 0.00989597 |
| 5.00 | 1.05859700 | 0.22195040 | 0.22195040 | 0.22091244 | 0.02620875 |
| 7.50 | 1.10289510 | 0.30721581 | 0.30721581 | 0.30511155 | 0.05029095 |
| 10.00 | 1.14510510 | 0.39242782 | 0.39242782 | 0.38948959 | 0.03170054 |
| 12.50 | 1.17876480 | 0.47714443 | 0.47714443 | 0.47348329 | 0.41983943 |
| 15.00 | 1.19768690 | 0.55109051 | 0.55109051 | 0.55574642 | 0.45395065 |
| 17.50 | 1.19523980 | 0.64405242 | 0.64405242 | 0.63899912 | 0.21322433 |
| 20.00 | 1.16344980 | 0.72584350 | 0.72584350 | 0.71995514 | 0.25651482 |
| 22.50 | 1.09130230 | 0.80629127 | 0.80629127 | 0.79930034 | 0.32402070 |
| 25.00 | 0.96038473 | 0.88523215 | 0.88523215 | 0.87639731 | 0.33111501 |
| 27.50 | 0.72839410 | 0.95250900 | 0.95250900 | 0.94940620 | 0.43890513 |

AVERAGE DISTRIBUTION = .65094534

RADIUS R= 1.00000000
 DISTANCE OF SOURCE D= 2.00000000
 STARTING ANGLE TH= 0.00000000
 STEP OF ANGLE DTH= 2.50000000
 ERROR OF INTEGRATION E= 0.00000010
 NUMBER OF ANNULUS RINGS N= 12

TABLE: DISTRIBUTION- $F(r)=\text{EXP}(-r)$

| TH | DATA | r | F(r) | FC(r) | PRODUCT |
|-------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 0.00 | 1.26424110 | 0.06168713 | 0.94017599 | 0.93853308 | 0.02244093 |
| 2.50 | 1.23982890 | 0.13783159 | 0.87124540 | 0.87427597 | 0.06255120 |
| 5.00 | 1.18751500 | 0.22196040 | 0.80094708 | 0.80444957 | 0.09543881 |
| 7.50 | 1.11873130 | 0.30721581 | 0.73549186 | 0.73913804 | 0.02183073 |
| 10.00 | 1.03903740 | 0.39242782 | 0.67541510 | 0.67905950 | 0.04244375 |
| 12.50 | 0.95179631 | 0.47714443 | 0.62055289 | 0.62415415 | 0.15797447 |
| 15.00 | 0.85905208 | 0.55109051 | 0.57058649 | 0.57411547 | 0.45908503 |
| 17.50 | 0.76183482 | 0.64405242 | 0.52515993 | 0.52862950 | 0.17639574 |
| 20.00 | 0.66017219 | 0.72584350 | 0.48391622 | 0.48737548 | 0.43048303 |
| 22.50 | 0.55274329 | 0.80629127 | 0.44551099 | 0.45005970 | 0.13188533 |
| 25.00 | 0.43562403 | 0.88523215 | 0.41251837 | 0.41654015 | 0.13113945 |
| 27.50 | 0.29696561 | 0.95250900 | 0.38193341 | 0.38707200 | 0.07894124 |

AVERAGE DISTRIBUTION = .53177192

RADIUS R= 1.00000000
 DISTANCE OF SOURCE D= 2.00000000
 STARTING ANGLE TH= 0.00000000
 STEP OF ANGLE DTH= 2.50000000
 ERROR OF INTEGRATION E= 0.00000010
 NUMBER OF ANNULUS RINGS N= 12

TABLE: DISTRIBUTION- $F(r)=EXP(r)$

| TH | DATA | r | F(r) | F(r) | PRODUCT |
|-------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 0.00 | 3.43656360 | 0.05168713 | 1.05352950 | 1.07844110 | 0.02578490 |
| 2.50 | 3.45351180 | 0.13783159 | 1.14778220 | 1.15483840 | 0.03262793 |
| 5.00 | 3.48265620 | 0.22196040 | 1.24852190 | 1.25294630 | 0.14854787 |
| 7.50 | 3.51017750 | 0.30721581 | 1.35953430 | 1.36192470 | 0.22448443 |
| 10.00 | 3.52634790 | 0.39242782 | 1.48057100 | 1.48089520 | 0.31063722 |
| 12.50 | 3.52151720 | 0.47714443 | 1.61445620 | 1.60980930 | 0.40744561 |
| 15.00 | 3.48462340 | 0.56109051 | 1.75258270 | 1.74379030 | 0.51504350 |
| 17.50 | 3.40176500 | 0.64405242 | 1.90418180 | 1.89794050 | 0.63331415 |
| 20.00 | 3.25398240 | 0.72584350 | 2.05647340 | 2.05722110 | 0.76182250 |
| 22.50 | 3.01271470 | 0.80629127 | 2.23958650 | 2.22525410 | 0.89969857 |
| 25.00 | 2.62793090 | 0.88523215 | 2.42354690 | 2.40380010 | 1.04533250 |
| 27.50 | 1.98312900 | 0.96250900 | 2.61325740 | 2.58485750 | 1.19495520 |

AVERAGE DISTRIBUTION =1.93937400

RADIUS R= 1.00000000
 DISTANCE OF SOURCE D= 2.00000000
 STARTING ANGLE TH= 0.00000000
 ERROR OF INTEGRATION E= 0.00000010
 NUMBER OF ANNULUS RINGS N= 10

TABLE: DISTRIBUTION-F(r)=ANNULAR FLOW

| TH | DATA | r | F(r) | F2(r) | ERROR |
|-------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 0.00 | 1.50000000 | 0.00000000 | 0.00000000 | 0.00000000 | -0.00000000 |
| 2.87 | 1.51790220 | 0.10000000 | 0.00000000 | 0.00000022 | 0.00000022 |
| 5.74 | 1.67716990 | 0.20000000 | 0.00000000 | 0.00000010 | 0.00000010 |
| 8.63 | 1.80336690 | 0.30000000 | 0.00000000 | 0.00000000 | 0.00000000 |
| 11.54 | 2.28042000 | 0.40000000 | 1.00000000 | 1.00000020 | -0.00000018 |
| 14.48 | 2.21510200 | 0.50000000 | 1.00000000 | 0.99999990 | 0.00000010 |
| 17.46 | 2.14169950 | 0.60000000 | 1.00000000 | 1.00000000 | 0.00000000 |
| 20.49 | 2.08197480 | 0.70000000 | 1.00000000 | 1.00000010 | -0.00000013 |
| 23.58 | 2.40000000 | 0.80000000 | 2.00000000 | 2.00000010 | -0.00000005 |
| 26.74 | 1.74355980 | 0.90000001 | 2.00000000 | 2.00000030 | -0.00000033 |

RADIUS R= 3.00000000

DISTANCE OF SOURCE D= 7.00000000

STARTING ANGLE TH= 0.00000000

STEP OF ANGLE DTH= 2.50000000

NUMBER OF ANNULUS RINGS N= 12

TABLE: DISTRIBUTION- $F(r) = .000$ (PLEXI GLASS CTN)

| TH | DATA | r | F(r) | FC(r) | AREA PRODUCT |
|-------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|--------------|
| 0.00 | 7.83478810 | 0.00000000 | 0.00000000 | 0.70291688 | 0.20587758 |
| 2.50 | 7.83280750 | 0.30533571 | 0.00000000 | 0.70404682 | 0.61705618 |
| 5.00 | 7.83439230 | 0.61009019 | 0.00000000 | 0.711773890 | 1.04310670 |
| 7.50 | 7.82923260 | 0.91368333 | 0.00000000 | 0.73290801 | 1.47084700 |
| 10.00 | 7.82084090 | 1.21553720 | 0.00000000 | 0.75374534 | 1.93632250 |
| 12.50 | 7.81237820 | 1.51507730 | 0.00000000 | 0.78445049 | 2.43221620 |
| 15.00 | 7.80343510 | 1.81173330 | 0.00000000 | 0.82922001 | 2.99155760 |
| 17.50 | 7.78239040 | 2.10494060 | 0.00000000 | 0.88705613 | 3.62595550 |
| 20.00 | 7.74413660 | 2.39414100 | 0.00000000 | 0.96427964 | 4.37433370 |
| 22.50 | 7.67275790 | 2.67878400 | 0.00000000 | 1.06743890 | 5.23142060 |
| 25.00 | 7.46336310 | 2.95832780 | 0.00000000 | 1.11605990 | 5.94543460 |

AVERAGE = 0.87259229

DISTANCE OF SOURCE D= 7.00000000

STARTING ANGLE TH= 0.00000000

STEP OF ANGLE DTH= 2.50000000

NUMBER OF ANNULUS RINGS N= 12

TABLE: DISTRIBUTION-F(r)= .0000(AIR), [SCAN-1]

| TH | DATA | r | F(r) | FC(r) | AREA PRODUCT |
|-------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|--------------|
| 0.00 | 7.83478810 | 0.00000000 | 0.00000000 | 0.00000000 | 0.00000000 |
| 2.50 | 7.83280750 | 0.30533571 | 0.00000000 | 0.00000000 | 0.00000000 |
| 5.00 | 7.83439230 | 0.61009019 | 0.00000000 | 0.00000000 | 0.00000000 |
| 7.50 | 7.82923260 | 0.91368333 | 0.00000000 | 0.00000000 | 0.00000000 |
| 10.00 | 7.82084090 | 1.21553720 | 0.00000000 | 0.00000000 | 0.00000000 |
| 12.50 | 7.81237820 | 1.51507730 | 0.00000000 | 0.00000000 | 0.00000000 |
| 15.00 | 7.80343510 | 1.81173330 | 0.00000000 | 0.00000000 | 0.00000000 |
| 17.50 | 7.78239040 | 2.10494060 | 0.00000000 | 0.00000000 | 0.00000000 |
| 20.00 | 7.74413660 | 2.39414100 | 0.00000000 | 0.00000000 | 0.00000000 |
| 22.50 | 7.67275790 | 2.67878400 | 0.00000000 | 0.00000004 | 0.00000072 |
| 25.00 | 7.46336310 | 2.95832780 | 0.00000000 | -0.00000004 | -0.00000074 |

AVERAGE = 0.00000001

RADIUS R= 3.00000000

DISTANCE OF SOURCE D= 7.00000000

STARTING ANGLE TH= 0.00000000

STEP OF ANGLE DTH= 2.50000000

NUMBER OF ANNULUS RINGS N= 12

TABLE: DISTRIBUTION-F(r)= .410(PINE), [SCAN-1]

| TH | DATA | r | F(r) | FC(r) | AREA PRODUCT |
|-------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| 0.00 | 7.37462900 | 0.00000000 | 0.41000000 | 0.07793023 | 0.02283965 |
| 2.50 | 7.37400190 | 0.30533571 | 0.41000000 | 0.08012258 | 0.07022288 |
| 5.00 | 7.38398950 | 0.61009019 | 0.41000000 | 0.07943726 | 0.11544802 |
| 7.50 | 7.39079850 | 0.91368333 | 0.41000000 | 0.08112432 | 0.16380170 |
| 10.00 | 7.40549570 | 1.21553720 | 0.41000000 | 0.07813886 | 0.20078545 |
| 12.50 | 7.41997990 | 1.51507730 | 0.41000000 | 0.07995753 | 0.24793929 |
| 15.00 | 7.44716840 | 1.81117330 | 0.41000000 | 0.07809547 | 0.28175253 |
| 17.50 | 7.46737110 | 2.10494060 | 0.41000000 | 0.07883530 | 0.32225029 |
| 20.00 | 7.48549160 | 2.39414100 | 0.41000000 | 0.08025932 | 0.36408635 |
| 22.50 | 7.52617900 | 2.67878400 | 0.41000000 | 0.05493259 | 0.27219566 |
| 25.00 | 7.44424870 | 2.95832780 | 0.41000000 | 0.00703470 | 0.03747469 |

AVERAGE = 0.07497273

RADIUS R= 3.00000000

DISTANCE OF SOURCE D= 7.00000000

STARTING ANGLE TH= 0.00000000

STEP OF ANGLE DTH= 2.50000000

NUMBER OF ANNULUS RINGS N= 12

TABLE: DISTRIBUTION- $F(r) = .732$ (WALNUT), ISCAN-11

| TH | DATA | r | $F(r)$ | $F(r)$ | AREA PRODUCT |
|-------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| 0.00 | 7.02642690 | 0.00000000 | 0.73200000 | 0.10599582 | 0.03104515 |
| 2.50 | 7.01031190 | 0.30533571 | 0.73200000 | 0.13385921 | 0.41731983 |
| 5.00 | 7.01481440 | 0.61009019 | 0.73200000 | 0.14407264 | 0.00938415 |
| 7.50 | 7.03174130 | 0.91368333 | 0.73200000 | 0.14556721 | 0.09392119 |
| 10.00 | 7.05703700 | 1.21553720 | 0.73200000 | 0.14687318 | 0.37740502 |
| 12.50 | 7.09589330 | 1.51507730 | 0.73200000 | 0.14815833 | 0.45939523 |
| 15.00 | 7.15617660 | 1.81173330 | 0.73200000 | 0.14429205 | 0.52057544 |
| 17.50 | 7.21890970 | 2.10494060 | 0.73200000 | 0.14091448 | 0.57500757 |
| 20.00 | 7.28482090 | 2.39414100 | 0.73200000 | 0.13957193 | 0.54315056 |
| 22.50 | 7.38956400 | 2.67878400 | 0.73200000 | 0.10935403 | 0.51141571 |
| 25.00 | 7.44132040 | 2.95832780 | 0.73200000 | 0.00923139 | 0.04917559 |

AVERAGE = 0.13674139

STARTING ANGLE TH= 0.00000000

STEP OF ANGLE DTH= 2.50000000

NUMBER OF ANNULUS RINGS N= 12

TABLE: DISTRIBUTION- $F(r)=1.000$ (WATER), ISCAN-111

| TH | DATA | r | F(r) | FC(r) | AREA PRODUCT |
|-------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| 0.00 | 5.60665020 | 0.00000000 | 1.00000000 | 0.21591632 | 0.05353278 |
| 2.50 | 5.61338420 | 0.30533571 | 1.00000000 | 0.21501170 | 0.43947157 |
| 5.00 | 5.63987580 | 0.61009019 | 1.00000000 | 0.21164357 | 0.30758555 |
| 7.50 | 5.67203300 | 0.91368333 | 1.00000000 | 0.21035612 | 0.42473933 |
| 10.00 | 5.71659480 | 1.21553720 | 1.00000000 | 0.20862522 | 0.53608314 |
| 12.50 | 5.77650700 | 1.51507730 | 1.00000000 | 0.20789197 | 0.64455812 |
| 15.00 | 5.85751410 | 1.81173330 | 1.00000000 | 0.20554002 | 0.74151571 |
| 17.50 | 6.95081480 | 2.10494060 | 1.00000000 | 0.20163388 | 0.82420660 |
| 20.00 | 7.05012260 | 2.39414100 | 1.00000000 | 0.20451380 | 0.92775124 |
| 22.50 | 7.21450440 | 2.67878400 | 1.00000000 | 0.17483272 | 0.85552428 |
| 25.00 | 7.41637850 | 2.95832780 | 1.00000000 | 0.01881350 | 0.10022222 |

AVERAGE = 0.20091483

RADIUS R= 3.00000000

DISTANCE OF SOURCE D= 7.00000000

STARTING ANGLE TH= 0.00000000

STEP OF ANGLE DTH= 2.50000000

NUMBER OF ANNULUS RINGS N= 12

TABLE: DISTRIBUTION-F(r)= .900(10%-VOID), [SCAN-1]

| TH | DATA | r | F(r) | FC(r) | AREA PRODUCT |
|-------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| 0.00 | 6.79570580 | 0.00000000 | 0.00000000 | 0.16225520 | 0.04757593 |
| 2.50 | 6.79570580 | 0.30533571 | 0.00000000 | 0.16555010 | 0.44510384 |
| 5.00 | 6.80461450 | 0.61009019 | 0.00000000 | 0.17405460 | 0.05297215 |
| 7.50 | 6.82762930 | 0.91368333 | 0.00000000 | 0.17327777 | 0.84987281 |
| 10.00 | 6.85856500 | 1.21553720 | 0.00000000 | 0.17247345 | 0.44318745 |
| 12.50 | 6.89871450 | 1.51507730 | 0.00000000 | 0.17403907 | 0.63958565 |
| 15.00 | 6.94793710 | 1.81173330 | 0.00000000 | 0.18221703 | 0.65740208 |
| 17.50 | 7.02731450 | 2.10494060 | 0.00000000 | 0.17781935 | 0.72686139 |
| 20.00 | 7.10496540 | 2.39414100 | 0.00000000 | 0.18121389 | 0.92205405 |
| 22.50 | 7.22256600 | 2.67878400 | 0.00000000 | 0.16715309 | 0.92750528 |
| 25.00 | 7.39756160 | 2.95832780 | 0.00000000 | 0.02273501 | 0.42121851 |

AVERAGEI = 0.17502074

RADIUS R= 3.00000000
 DISTANCE OF SOURCE D= 7.00000000
 STARTING ANGLE TH= 0.00000000
 STEP OF ANGLE DTH= 2.50000000
 NUMBER OF ANNULUS RINGS N= 12

TABLE: DISTRIBUTION-F(r)= .800(20%-VOID), [SCAN-1]

| TH | DATA | r | F(r) | FC(r) | AREA PRODUCT |
|-------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| 0.00 | 5.90675480 | 0.00000000 | 0.80000000 | 0.45031400 | 0.04402552 |
| 2.50 | 5.91274290 | 0.30533571 | 0.80000000 | 0.44327039 | 0.12555862 |
| 5.00 | 5.92559520 | 0.61009019 | 0.80000000 | 0.44215797 | 0.20660151 |
| 7.50 | 5.93049480 | 0.91368333 | 0.80000000 | 0.45133259 | 0.30556323 |
| 10.00 | 5.95463890 | 1.21553720 | 0.80000000 | 0.45053618 | 0.33681747 |
| 12.50 | 5.98193470 | 1.51507730 | 0.80000000 | 0.45583451 | 0.43322520 |
| 15.00 | 7.02553830 | 1.81173330 | 0.80000000 | 0.46149930 | 0.53265571 |
| 17.50 | 7.08840880 | 2.10494060 | 0.80000000 | 0.45870599 | 0.64873289 |
| 20.00 | 7.13966040 | 2.39414100 | 0.80000000 | 0.46953458 | 0.75929967 |
| 22.50 | 7.23705910 | 2.67878400 | 0.80000000 | 0.46172950 | 0.80065560 |
| 25.00 | 7.39633530 | 2.95832780 | 0.80000000 | 0.02469450 | 0.43155050 |

AVERAGE = 0.45838280

RADIUS R= 3.00000000

DISTANCE OF SOURCE D= 7.00000000

STARTING ANGLE TH= 0.00000000

STEP OF ANGLE DTH= 2.50000000

NUMBER OF ANNULUS RINGS N= 12

TABLE: DISTRIBUTION- $F(r) = .700(30\% \text{-VOID})$, [SCAN-1]

| TH | DATA | r | F(r) | FC(r) | AREA PRODUCT |
|-------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| 0.00 | 7.03526860 | 0.00000000 | 0.70000000 | 0.11943416 | 0.03499575 |
| 2.50 | 7.03790600 | 0.30533571 | 0.70000000 | 0.11495922 | 0.40075503 |
| 5.00 | 7.03966040 | 0.61009019 | 0.70000000 | 0.12471928 | 0.43125744 |
| 7.50 | 7.05444970 | 0.91368333 | 0.70000000 | 0.12108043 | 0.21447385 |
| 10.00 | 7.06561340 | 1.21553720 | 0.70000000 | 0.12147210 | 0.31213445 |
| 12.50 | 7.06987420 | 1.51507730 | 0.70000000 | 0.13459725 | 0.41731621 |
| 15.00 | 7.09754880 | 1.81173330 | 0.70000000 | 0.14390337 | 0.51917593 |
| 17.50 | 7.14598450 | 2.10494050 | 0.70000000 | 0.14363832 | 0.53714375 |
| 20.00 | 7.18083120 | 2.39414100 | 0.70000000 | 0.15835938 | 0.71842287 |
| 22.50 | 7.26542970 | 2.67878400 | 0.70000000 | 0.15251479 | 0.75503717 |
| 25.00 | 7.40610340 | 2.95832780 | 0.70000000 | 0.02191206 | 0.41688794 |

AVERAGE = 0.14078268

RADIUS R= 3.00000000

DISTANCE OF SOURCE D= 7.00000000

STARTING ANGLE TH= 0.00000000

STEP OF ANGLE DTH= 2.50000000

NUMBER OF ANNULUS RINGS N= 12

TABLE:DISTRIBUTION-F(r)= .600(40%-VOID),LSCAN-11

| TH | DATA | r | F(r) | FC(r) | AREA PRODUCT |
|-------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| 0.00 | 7.20191630 | 0.00000000 | 0.60000000 | 0.09414783 | 0.02757499 |
| 2.50 | 7.20637730 | 0.30533571 | 0.60000000 | 0.08656477 | 0.07586900 |
| 5.00 | 7.21597500 | 0.61009019 | 0.60000000 | 0.08083662 | 0.11751082 |
| 7.50 | 7.20414930 | 0.91368333 | 0.60000000 | 0.09385534 | 0.13950788 |
| 10.00 | 7.21303160 | 1.21553720 | 0.60000000 | 0.08994829 | 0.23113094 |
| 12.50 | 7.20191630 | 1.51507730 | 0.60000000 | 0.10603403 | 0.32882005 |
| 15.00 | 7.21817680 | 1.81173330 | 0.60000000 | 0.11284404 | 0.40711833 |
| 17.50 | 7.23273310 | 2.10494060 | 0.60000000 | 0.12403809 | 0.50702300 |
| 20.00 | 7.25981960 | 2.39414100 | 0.60000000 | 0.13450400 | 0.61016077 |
| 22.50 | 7.31121840 | 2.67879400 | 0.60000000 | 0.13652157 | 0.67585191 |
| 25.00 | 7.41878090 | 2.95832780 | 0.60000000 | 0.01725653 | 0.09192810 |

AVERAGE = 0.11534759

RADIUS R= 3.00000000

DISTANCE OF SOURCE D= 7.00000000

STARTING ANGLE TH= 0.00000000

STEP OF ANGLE DTH= 2.50000000

NUMBER OF ANNULUS RINGS N= 12

TABLE: DISTRIBUTION $F(r) = .000(10\% \text{-VOID})$, ISCAV-2

| TH | DATA | r | F(r) | FC(r) | AREA PRODUCT |
|-------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| 0.00 | 5.81344460 | 0.00000000 | 0.00000000 | 0.17971734 | 0-05263748 |
| 2.50 | 5.82328610 | 0.30533571 | 0.00000000 | 0.16831558 | 0-44751893 |
| 5.00 | 5.83733280 | 0.61009019 | 0.00000000 | 0.17263438 | 0-05089432 |
| 7.50 | 5.86589110 | 0.91368333 | 0.00000000 | 0.16513034 | 0-83342197 |
| 10.00 | 5.88243750 | 1.21553720 | 0.00000000 | 0.17513931 | 0-45003762 |
| 12.50 | 5.92755790 | 1.51507730 | 0.00000000 | 0.17583024 | 0-54828927 |
| 15.00 | 5.99668150 | 1.81173330 | 0.00000000 | 0.17221157 | 0-62130439 |
| 17.50 | 7.06133440 | 2.10494060 | 0.00000000 | 0.17440815 | 0-71291763 |
| 20.00 | 7.13409380 | 2.39414100 | 0.00000000 | 0.18225200 | 0-82575336 |
| 22.50 | 7.26892010 | 2.67878400 | 0.00000000 | 0.16049315 | 0-79453470 |
| 25.00 | 7.45240250 | 2.95832780 | 0.00000000 | 0.00785883 | 0-04185489 |

AVERAGE = 0.17238833

RADIUS R= 3.00000000

DISTANCE OF SOURCE D= 7.00000000

STARTING ANGLE TH= 0.00000000

STEP OF ANGLE DTH= 2.50000000

NUMBER OF ANNULUS RINGS N= 12

TABLE: DISTRIBUTION- $F(r) = .800(20\% \text{-VOID}), \text{ISCAV-2}$

| TH | DATA | r | F(r) | FC(r) | AREA PRODUCT |
|-------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| 0.00 | 5.94697600 | 0.00000000 | 0.80000000 | 0.14631443 | 0.04285409 |
| 2.50 | 5.95463890 | 0.30533571 | 0.80000000 | 0.13413016 | 0.41755730 |
| 5.00 | 5.95368420 | 0.61009019 | 0.80000000 | 0.15112427 | 0.21963244 |
| 7.50 | 5.98193470 | 0.91368333 | 0.80000000 | 0.14044777 | 0.23358479 |
| 10.00 | 5.99393300 | 1.21553720 | 0.80000000 | 0.14751720 | 0.37005921 |
| 12.50 | 7.02375890 | 1.51507730 | 0.80000000 | 0.15122101 | 0.45386008 |
| 15.00 | 7.06987420 | 1.81173330 | 0.80000000 | 0.15352707 | 0.55389451 |
| 17.50 | 7.11963560 | 2.10494060 | 0.80000000 | 0.15805852 | 0.64612713 |
| 20.00 | 7.17778240 | 2.39414100 | 0.80000000 | 0.16660007 | 0.75575034 |
| 22.50 | 7.28138570 | 2.67878400 | 0.80000000 | 0.15545470 | 0.77459154 |
| 25.00 | 7.45876270 | 2.95832780 | 0.80000000 | 0.00514035 | 0.02738324 |

AVERAGE = 0.15429374

RADIUS R= 3.00000000

DISTANCE OF SOURCE D= 7.00000000

STARTING ANGLE TH= 0.00000000

STEP OF ANGLE DTH= 2.50000000

NUMBER OF ANNULUS RINGS N= 12

TABLE: DISTRIBUTION-F(r)= .700(30%-VOID), [SCAN-2]

| TH | DATA | r | F(r) | FC(r) | AREA PRODUCT |
|-------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| 0.00 | 7.08002650 | 0.00000000 | 0.70000000 | 0.41675327 | 0.03419591 |
| 2.50 | 7.08422640 | 0.30533571 | 0.70000000 | 0.40950629 | 0.09597591 |
| 5.00 | 7.08673790 | 0.61009019 | 0.70000000 | 0.41685852 | 0.45984775 |
| 7.50 | 7.09257370 | 0.91368333 | 0.70000000 | 0.42175544 | 0.24584178 |
| 10.00 | 7.11069610 | 1.21553720 | 0.70000000 | 0.41950336 | 0.30707561 |
| 12.50 | 7.12769370 | 1.51507730 | 0.70000000 | 0.42324765 | 0.33212873 |
| 15.00 | 7.14834580 | 1.81173330 | 0.70000000 | 0.43364792 | 0.43217458 |
| 17.50 | 7.18690100 | 2.10494060 | 0.70000000 | 0.43646315 | 0.55781215 |
| 20.00 | 7.21450440 | 2.39414100 | 0.70000000 | 0.45399101 | 0.69856090 |
| 22.50 | 7.29709100 | 2.67878400 | 0.70000000 | 0.45004031 | 0.74278702 |
| 25.00 | 7.45991480 | 2.95832780 | 0.70000000 | 0.00366646 | 0.01953165 |
| 3.00 | 7.08673790 | 0.61009019 | 0.70000000 | 0.41685852 | 0.45984775 |
| 7.50 | 7.09257370 | 0.91368333 | 0.70000000 | 0.42175544 | 0.24584178 |
| 10.00 | 7.11069610 | 1.21553720 | 0.70000000 | 0.41950336 | 0.30707561 |
| 12.50 | 7.12769370 | 1.51507730 | 0.70000000 | 0.42324765 | 0.33212873 |
| 15.00 | 7.14834580 | 1.81173330 | 0.70000000 | 0.43364792 | 0.43217458 |
| 17.50 | 7.18690100 | 2.10494060 | 0.70000000 | 0.43646315 | 0.55781215 |
| 20.00 | 7.21450440 | 2.39414100 | 0.70000000 | 0.45399101 | 0.69856090 |
| 22.50 | 7.29709100 | 2.67878400 | 0.70000000 | 0.45004031 | 0.74278702 |

RADIUS R= 3.00000000

DISTANCE OF SOURCE D= 7.00000000

STARTING ANGLE TH= 0.00000000

STEP OF ANGLE DTH= 2.50000000

NUMBER OF ANNULUS RINGS N= 12

TABLE: DISTRIBUTION-F(r)= .600(40%-VOID), [SCAN-2]

| TH | DATA | r | F(r) | FC(r) | AREA PRODUCT |
|-------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| 0.00 | 7.23489840 | 0.00000000 | 0.60000000 | 0.08345588 | 0.02444342 |
| 2.50 | 7.23849680 | 0.30533571 | 0.60000000 | 0.07448661 | 0.06528319 |
| 5.00 | 7.23633930 | 0.61009019 | 0.60000000 | 0.08080825 | 0.11744052 |
| 7.50 | 7.22911390 | 0.91368333 | 0.60000000 | 0.08963717 | 0.18099037 |
| 10.00 | 7.23417720 | 1.21553720 | 0.60000000 | 0.08873375 | 0.22801006 |
| 12.50 | 7.22983880 | 1.51507730 | 0.60000000 | 0.09875255 | 0.30618185 |
| 15.00 | 7.23489840 | 1.81173330 | 0.60000000 | 0.11065010 | 0.39923919 |
| 17.50 | 7.24636810 | 2.10494050 | 0.60000000 | 0.12320879 | 0.50363311 |
| 20.00 | 7.26892010 | 2.39414100 | 0.60000000 | 0.13779803 | 0.62510348 |
| 22.50 | 7.32974970 | 2.67878400 | 0.60000000 | 0.13857557 | 0.63602989 |
| 25.00 | 7.46679950 | 2.95832780 | 0.60000000 | 0.00200880 | 0.01070109 |

AVERAGE = 0.11407297

RADIUS R= 3.00000000
 DISTANCE OF SOURCE D= 7.00000000
 STARTING ANGLE TH= 0.00000000
 STEP OF ANGLE DTH= 2.50000000
 NUMBER OF ANNULUS RINGS N= 12

TABLE: DISTRIBUTION $F(r) = .800(20\% \text{-VOID})$, [SCAN-3]

| TH | DATA | r | F(r) | FC(r) | AREA PRODUCT |
|-------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| 0.00 | 5.98193470 | 0.00000000 | 0.80000000 | 0.12526707 | 0.03668952 |
| 2.50 | 5.97821380 | 0.30533571 | 0.80000000 | 0.13255131 | 0.11617397 |
| 5.00 | 5.98379000 | 0.61009019 | 0.80000000 | 0.13952649 | 0.20277711 |
| 7.50 | 5.99209640 | 0.91368333 | 0.80000000 | 0.14795989 | 0.29875235 |
| 10.00 | 7.02820150 | 1.21553720 | 0.80000000 | 0.13712249 | 0.35234956 |
| 12.50 | 7.04925480 | 1.51507730 | 0.80000000 | 0.14253107 | 0.44207196 |
| 15.00 | 7.08002650 | 1.81173330 | 0.80000000 | 0.15209144 | 0.51871503 |
| 17.50 | 7.12367280 | 2.10494060 | 0.80000000 | 0.16137094 | 0.65962622 |
| 20.00 | 7.19293420 | 2.39414100 | 0.80000000 | 0.16516795 | 0.74926374 |
| 22.50 | 7.29979740 | 2.67878400 | 0.80000000 | 0.15270638 | 0.75598566 |
| 25.00 | 7.47250070 | 2.95832780 | 0.80000000 | 0.00284900 | 0.01517594 |

AVERAGE = 0.15130163

RADIUS R= 3.00000000

DISTANCE OF SOURCE D= 7.00000000

STARTING ANGLE TH= 0.00000000

STEP OF ANGLE DTH= 2.50000000

NUMBER OF ANNULUS RINGS N= 12

TABLE: DISTRIBUTION- $F(r) = .700(30\% \text{-VOID})$, (SCAV-3)

| TH | DATA | r | F(r) | FC(r) | AREA PRODUCT |
|-------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| 0.00 | 7.13169850 | 0.00000000 | 0.70000000 | 0.10294429 | 0.03015139 |
| 2.50 | 7.13009850 | 0.30533571 | 0.70000000 | 0.10664910 | 0.09347175 |
| 5.00 | 7.13886700 | 0.61009019 | 0.70000000 | 0.10815592 | 0.15718553 |
| 7.50 | 7.15148550 | 0.91368333 | 0.70000000 | 0.10312184 | 0.20821785 |
| 10.00 | 7.15226890 | 1.21553720 | 0.70000000 | 0.10899712 | 0.23007879 |
| 12.50 | 7.15851400 | 1.51507730 | 0.70000000 | 0.11770720 | 0.35495079 |
| 15.00 | 7.17625460 | 1.81173330 | 0.70000000 | 0.12874340 | 0.45448003 |
| 17.50 | 7.21376830 | 2.10494050 | 0.70000000 | 0.13041102 | 0.53319588 |
| 20.00 | 7.23417720 | 2.39414100 | 0.70000000 | 0.15039420 | 0.63224468 |
| 22.50 | 7.31589350 | 2.67878400 | 0.70000000 | 0.14517138 | 0.71868300 |
| 25.00 | 7.46737110 | 2.95832780 | 0.70000000 | 0.00415240 | 0.02217360 |

AVERAGE = 0.12848704

RADIUS R= 3.00000000
 DISTANCE OF SOURCE D= 7.00000000
 STARTING ANGLE TH= 0.00000000
 STEP OF ANGLE DTH= 2.50000000
 NUMBER OF ANNULUS RINGS N= 12

TABLE: DISTRIBUTION-F(r)= .600(40%-VOID), [SCAN-3]

| TH | DATA | r | F(r) | FC(r) | AREA PROJ |
|-------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 0.00 | 7.26262860 | 0.00000000 | 0.60000000 | 0.06533129 | 0.01913490 |
| 2.50 | 7.25205400 | 0.30533571 | 0.60000000 | 0.08245250 | 0.07225492 |
| 5.00 | 7.26122510 | 0.61009019 | 0.60000000 | 0.07834109 | 0.11385486 |
| 7.50 | 7.25911620 | 0.91368333 | 0.60000000 | 0.07977132 | 0.15105981 |
| 10.00 | 7.24422750 | 1.21553720 | 0.60000000 | 0.09418242 | 0.24201097 |
| 12.50 | 7.25205400 | 1.51507730 | 0.60000000 | 0.09880818 | 0.30635431 |
| 15.00 | 7.26682730 | 1.81173330 | 0.60000000 | 0.10452031 | 0.37708805 |
| 17.50 | 7.27378630 | 2.10494060 | 0.60000000 | 0.11814730 | 0.43294355 |
| 20.00 | 7.29437730 | 2.39414100 | 0.60000000 | 0.13178267 | 0.59781558 |
| 22.50 | 7.34601020 | 2.67878400 | 0.60000000 | 0.13561950 | 0.57139561 |
| 25.00 | 7.47703850 | 2.95832780 | 0.60000000 | 0.00240753 | 0.01282570 |

AVERAGE = 0.11071145

RADIUS R= 3.00000000
 DISTANCE OF SOURCE D= 7.00000000
 STARTING ANGLE TH= 0.00000000
 STEP OF ANGLE DTH= 2.50000000
 NUMBER OF ANNULUS RINGS N= 12

TABLE: DISTRIBUTION-F(r)= .000(10%-VOID), (SCAN-4)

| TH | DATA | r | F(r) | FC(r) | AREA PRODUCT |
|-------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| 0.00 | 6.78219210 | 0.00000000 | 0.00000000 | 0.19180634 | 0.05617822 |
| 2.50 | 6.79682370 | 0.30533571 | 0.00000000 | 0.17224323 | 0.15096120 |
| 5.00 | 6.80903930 | 0.61009019 | 0.00000000 | 0.17840374 | 0.25927630 |
| 7.50 | 6.83195360 | 0.91368333 | 0.00000000 | 0.18000680 | 0.35345980 |
| 10.00 | 6.86901440 | 1.21553720 | 0.00000000 | 0.17317435 | 0.43783549 |
| 12.50 | 6.92165820 | 1.51507730 | 0.00000000 | 0.17345011 | 0.53778130 |
| 15.00 | 6.97541390 | 1.81173330 | 0.00000000 | 0.17849634 | 0.64398033 |
| 17.50 | 7.04838650 | 2.10494050 | 0.00000000 | 0.17795808 | 0.72746935 |
| 20.00 | 7.12769370 | 2.39414100 | 0.00000000 | 0.18281918 | 0.82933630 |
| 22.50 | 7.25911620 | 2.67878400 | 0.00000000 | 0.16385384 | 0.81122155 |
| 25.00 | 7.45356190 | 2.95832780 | 0.00000000 | 0.00565119 | 0.03010455 |

AVERAGE = 0.17594374

RADIUS R= 3.00000000

DISTANCE OF SOURCE D= 7.00000000

STARTING ANGLE TH= 0.00000000

STEP OF ANGLE DTH= 2.50000000

NUMBER OF ANNULUS RINGS N= 12

TABLE: DISTRIBUTION-F(r)= .000(20%-VOID), [SCAN-4]

| TH | DATA | r | F(r) | FC(r) | AREA PRODUCT |
|-------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| 0.00 | 5.94119010 | 0.00000000 | 0.80000000 | 0.14371951 | 0.04209109 |
| 2.50 | 5.94505110 | 0.30533571 | 0.80000000 | 0.13965455 | 0.42240797 |
| 5.00 | 5.95559260 | 0.61009019 | 0.80000000 | 0.14093498 | 0.20489677 |
| 7.50 | 5.95939850 | 0.91368333 | 0.80000000 | 0.15281086 | 0.30854715 |
| 10.00 | 5.99117690 | 1.21553720 | 0.80000000 | 0.14755632 | 0.37914303 |
| 12.50 | 7.02286810 | 1.51507730 | 0.80000000 | 0.14954500 | 0.45355375 |
| 15.00 | 7.06561340 | 1.81173330 | 0.80000000 | 0.15299280 | 0.55196599 |
| 17.50 | 7.11069610 | 2.10494060 | 0.80000000 | 0.16054643 | 0.65625592 |
| 20.00 | 7.17242460 | 2.39414100 | 0.80000000 | 0.16827392 | 0.75335354 |
| 22.50 | 7.28344820 | 2.67878400 | 0.80000000 | 0.15359721 | 0.75039579 |
| 25.00 | 7.45124170 | 2.95832780 | 0.80000000 | 0.00613330 | 0.03257282 |

AVERAGE = 0.15458759

RADIUS R= 3.00000000

DISTANCE OF SOURCE D= 7.00000000

STARTING ANGLE TH= 0.00000000

STEP OF ANGLE DTH= 2.50000000

NUMBER OF ANNULUS RINGS N= 12

TABLE: DISTRIBUTION- $F(r) = .700(30\% \text{-VOID})$, [SCAN-4]

| TH | DATA | r | F(r) | FC(r) | AREA PRODUCT |
|-------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| 0.00 | 7.09837570 | 0.00000000 | 0.70000000 | 0.10523600 | 0.03082263 |
| 2.50 | 7.09672140 | 0.30533571 | 0.70000000 | 0.10874100 | 0.09530585 |
| 5.00 | 7.10742550 | 0.61009019 | 0.70000000 | 0.10447589 | 0.15163720 |
| 7.50 | 7.09754880 | 0.91368333 | 0.70000000 | 0.12154480 | 0.21541657 |
| 10.00 | 7.12205990 | 1.21553720 | 0.70000000 | 0.11285507 | 0.23999210 |
| 12.50 | 7.12929760 | 1.51507730 | 0.70000000 | 0.12061132 | 0.37395542 |
| 15.00 | 7.14203660 | 1.81173330 | 0.70000000 | 0.13503900 | 0.43737383 |
| 17.50 | 7.17548970 | 2.10494060 | 0.70000000 | 0.14353120 | 0.53670399 |
| 20.00 | 7.22402480 | 2.39414100 | 0.70000000 | 0.15095373 | 0.63482505 |
| 22.50 | 7.30384330 | 2.67878400 | 0.70000000 | 0.14684433 | 0.72695506 |
| 25.00 | 7.45876270 | 2.95832780 | 0.70000000 | 0.00341345 | 0.01834353 |

AVERAGE = 0.13369873

RADIUS R= 3.00000000

DISTANCE OF SOURCE D= 7.00000000

STARTING ANGLE TH= 0.00000000

STEP OF ANGLE DTH= 2.50000000

NUMBER OF ANNULUS RINGS N= 12

TABLE: DISTRIBUTION- $F(r) = .600(40\% \text{-VOID})$, (SCAV-4)

| TH | DATA | r | F(r) | F2(r) | AREA PRODUCT |
|-------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| 0.00 | 7.25981960 | 0.00000000 | 0.60000000 | 0.08490492 | 0.02486783 |
| 2.50 | 7.27100860 | 0.30533571 | 0.60000000 | 0.06025631 | 0.05282036 |
| 5.00 | 7.25417790 | 0.61009019 | 0.60000000 | 0.08288409 | 0.42045733 |
| 7.50 | 7.25981960 | 0.91368333 | 0.60000000 | 0.07965293 | 0.45083075 |
| 10.00 | 7.25347040 | 1.21553720 | 0.60000000 | 0.08645875 | 0.22218995 |
| 12.50 | 7.25700270 | 1.51507730 | 0.60000000 | 0.08937055 | 0.27709299 |
| 15.00 | 7.25134500 | 1.81173330 | 0.60000000 | 0.10493698 | 0.37859125 |
| 17.50 | 7.25559130 | 2.10494060 | 0.60000000 | 0.11994254 | 0.49028225 |
| 20.00 | 7.27655640 | 2.39414100 | 0.60000000 | 0.13345372 | 0.60544143 |
| 22.50 | 7.32909380 | 2.67878400 | 0.60000000 | 0.13633327 | 0.67492921 |
| 25.00 | 7.45472000 | 2.95832780 | 0.60000000 | 0.00562018 | 0.02993936 |

AVERAGE = 0.10938548

RADIUS R= 3.00000000

DISTANCE OF SOURCE D= 7.00000000

STARTING ANGLE TH= 0.00000000

STEP OF ANGLE DTH= 2.50000000

NUMBER OF ANNULUS RINGS N= 12

TABLE: DISTRIBUTION $F(r) = .900(10\% \text{-VOID})$, (SCAN-5)

| TH | DATA | r | F(r) | FC(r) | AREA PRODUCT |
|-------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| 0.00 | 5.78671690 | 0.00000000 | 0.00000000 | 0.18537534 | 0.00429464 |
| 2.50 | 5.79570580 | 0.30533571 | 0.00000000 | 0.17601712 | 0.45425382 |
| 5.00 | 5.81124440 | 0.61009019 | 0.00000000 | 0.17951357 | 0.25089171 |
| 7.50 | 5.83518460 | 0.91368333 | 0.00000000 | 0.18132293 | 0.35611715 |
| 10.00 | 5.87935580 | 1.21553720 | 0.00000000 | 0.17281030 | 0.44054444 |
| 12.50 | 5.91869520 | 1.51507730 | 0.00000000 | 0.17725932 | 0.54952129 |
| 15.00 | 5.98471640 | 1.81173330 | 0.00000000 | 0.17425510 | 0.62871314 |
| 17.50 | 7.04403290 | 2.10494050 | 0.00000000 | 0.18210535 | 0.74433723 |
| 20.00 | 7.13727840 | 2.39414100 | 0.00000000 | 0.17953604 | 0.81455955 |
| 22.50 | 7.26052260 | 2.67878400 | 0.00000000 | 0.16423403 | 0.31330175 |
| 25.00 | 7.45529850 | 2.95832780 | 0.00000000 | 0.00564330 | 0.03550275 |

AVERAGE = 0.17559459

RADIUS R= 3.00000000

DISTANCE OF SOURCE D= 7.00000000

STARTING ANGLE TH= 0.00000000

STEP OF ANGLE DTH= 2.50000000

NUMBER OF ANNULUS RINGS N= 12

TABLE: DISTRIBUTION $F(r) = .800(20\% \text{ VOID})$, (SCAN=5)

| TH | DATA | r | F(r) | FC(r) | AREA PRODUCT |
|-------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| 0.00 | 5.91373740 | 0.00000000 | 0.80000000 | 0.14220529 | 0.04165055 |
| 2.50 | 5.90675480 | 0.30533571 | 0.80000000 | 0.16052209 | 0.14058327 |
| 5.00 | 5.93439720 | 0.61009019 | 0.80000000 | 0.14672729 | 0.21324217 |
| 7.50 | 5.94215670 | 0.91368333 | 0.80000000 | 0.15553301 | 0.31414453 |
| 10.00 | 5.97073010 | 1.21553720 | 0.80000000 | 0.15434179 | 0.33659529 |
| 12.50 | 7.01031190 | 1.51507730 | 0.80000000 | 0.15245034 | 0.47267154 |
| 15.00 | 7.05531290 | 1.81173330 | 0.80000000 | 0.15497335 | 0.55911415 |
| 17.50 | 7.10002720 | 2.10494060 | 0.80000000 | 0.16314339 | 0.65637195 |
| 20.00 | 7.16006920 | 2.39414100 | 0.80000000 | 0.17359539 | 0.73749360 |
| 22.50 | 7.28069720 | 2.67878100 | 0.80000000 | 0.15607234 | 0.77254990 |
| 25.00 | 7.45529850 | 2.95832780 | 0.80000000 | 0.00617837 | 0.03291557 |

RADIUS R= 3.00000000

DISTANCE OF SOURCE D= 7.00000000

STARTING ANGLE TH= 0.00000000

STEP OF ANGLE DTH= 2.50000000

NUMBER OF ANNULUS RINGS N= 12

TABLE: DISTRIBUTION- $F(r) = .700(30\% \text{ VOID})$, ISCAV-50

| TH | DATA | r | F(r) | FC(r) | AREA PRODUCT |
|-------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| 0.00 | 7.04228620 | 0.00000000 | 0.70000000 | 0.12787930 | 0.03745453 |
| 2.50 | 7.05012260 | 0.30533571 | 0.70000000 | 0.11460420 | 0.10044393 |
| 5.00 | 7.05098940 | 0.61009019 | 0.70000000 | 0.12497200 | 0.13162561 |
| 7.50 | 7.06390400 | 0.91368333 | 0.70000000 | 0.12290800 | 0.21817007 |
| 10.00 | 7.06817200 | 1.21553720 | 0.70000000 | 0.13343530 | 0.31300365 |
| 12.50 | 7.10496540 | 1.51607730 | 0.70000000 | 0.12573670 | 0.39000121 |
| 15.00 | 7.11801620 | 1.81173330 | 0.70000000 | 0.14232990 | 0.51319763 |
| 17.50 | 7.16239750 | 2.10494050 | 0.70000000 | 0.14593950 | 0.57675302 |
| 20.00 | 7.20934030 | 2.39414100 | 0.70000000 | 0.15562490 | 0.70597293 |
| 22.50 | 7.29573510 | 2.67878400 | 0.70000000 | 0.14983910 | 0.71179257 |
| 25.00 | 7.45529850 | 2.95832780 | 0.70000000 | 0.00553530 | 0.02975571 |

AVERAGE = 0.14034507

RADIUS R= 3.00000000

DISTANCE OF SOURCE D= 7.00000000

STARTING ANGLE TH= 0.00000000

STEP OF ANGLE DTH= 2.50000000

NUMBER OF ANNULUS RINGS N= 12

TABLE: DISTRIBUTION-F(r)= .600(40%-VOID), (SCAN-3)

| TH | DATA | r | F(r) | FC(r) | AREA PRODUCT |
|-------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| 0.00 | 7.22037390 | 0.00000000 | 0.60000000 | 0.08853617 | 0.02594601 |
| 2.50 | 7.22183590 | 0.30533571 | 0.60000000 | 0.08562001 | 0.07504097 |
| 5.00 | 7.22911390 | 0.61009019 | 0.60000000 | 0.08343307 | 0.12125523 |
| 7.50 | 7.22402480 | 0.91368333 | 0.60000000 | 0.08992902 | 0.13157965 |
| 10.00 | 7.22256600 | 1.21653720 | 0.60000000 | 0.09493990 | 0.24395750 |
| 12.50 | 7.22183590 | 1.51507730 | 0.60000000 | 0.10637317 | 0.32980960 |
| 15.00 | 7.24565510 | 1.81173330 | 0.60000000 | 0.10814475 | 0.39016441 |
| 17.50 | 7.25205400 | 2.10494060 | 0.60000000 | 0.12417010 | 0.50756285 |
| 20.00 | 7.28619170 | 2.39414100 | 0.60000000 | 0.13115491 | 0.57495781 |
| 22.50 | 7.33367640 | 2.67878400 | 0.60000000 | 0.13641617 | 0.67533962 |
| 25.00 | 7.46106550 | 2.95832780 | 0.60000000 | 0.00520712 | 0.02771053 |

AVERAGE = 0.11441003

RADIUS R= 3.00000000

DISTANCE OF SOURCE D= 7.00000000

STARTING ANGLE TH= 0.00000000

STEP OF ANGLE DTH= 2.50000000

NUMBER OF ANNULUS RINGS N= 12

TABLE: DISTRIBUTION - $F(r) = .000(N=N+SQRT(N))$

| TH | DATA | r | F(r) | FCI(r) | AREA PRODUCT |
|-------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| 0.00 | 7.85448570 | 0.00000000 | 0.00000000 | 0.70452922 | 0.00534982 |
| 2.50 | 7.85252450 | 0.30533571 | 0.00000000 | 0.70569740 | 0.61850287 |
| 5.00 | 7.85409380 | 0.61009019 | 0.00000000 | 0.71937252 | 1.04548110 |
| 7.50 | 7.84898440 | 0.91368338 | 0.00000000 | 0.73453278 | 1.43322360 |
| 10.00 | 7.84067500 | 1.21553720 | 0.00000000 | 0.75549025 | 1.94130530 |
| 12.50 | 7.83229560 | 1.51507730 | 0.00000000 | 0.78623343 | 2.43735320 |
| 15.00 | 7.82344080 | 1.81173330 | 0.00000000 | 0.83112092 | 2.99851570 |
| 17.50 | 7.80260560 | 2.10494060 | 0.00000000 | 0.88910095 | 3.63432410 |
| 20.00 | 7.76473830 | 2.39414100 | 0.00000000 | 0.96557478 | 4.33474540 |
| 22.50 | 7.69410010 | 2.67878400 | 0.00000000 | 1.07023090 | 5.29825710 |
| 25.00 | 7.48703320 | 2.95832780 | 0.00000000 | 1.2105440 | 5.97204080 |

AVERAGE = 0.87457583

RADIUS R= 3.00000000

DISTANCE OF SOURCE D= 7.00000000

STARTING ANGLE TH= 0.00000000

STEP OF ANGLE DTH= 2.50000000

NUMBER OF ANNULUS RINGS N= 12

TABLE: DISTRIBUTION $F(r) = 1.000(N = N + \text{SQRT}(N))$

| TH | DATA | r | F(r) | FCH(r) | AREA PRODUCT |
|-------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| 0.00 | 5.64275140 | 0.00000000 | 1.00000000 | 0.21381929 | 0.05262551 |
| 2.50 | 5.64936620 | 0.30533571 | 1.00000000 | 0.21195507 | 0.43577503 |
| 5.00 | 5.67539270 | 0.61009019 | 1.00000000 | 0.20863029 | 0.80327994 |
| 7.50 | 5.70699310 | 0.91368333 | 1.00000000 | 0.20744534 | 0.41885205 |
| 10.00 | 5.75079760 | 1.21553720 | 1.00000000 | 0.20577691 | 0.52875395 |
| 12.50 | 5.80971700 | 1.51507730 | 1.00000000 | 0.20405973 | 0.63268523 |
| 15.00 | 5.88942660 | 1.81173330 | 1.00000000 | 0.20287584 | 0.73193487 |
| 17.50 | 5.98129480 | 2.10494060 | 1.00000000 | 0.19910170 | 0.81385597 |
| 20.00 | 7.07914720 | 2.39414100 | 1.00000000 | 0.20200541 | 0.91637673 |
| 22.50 | 7.24126940 | 2.67878400 | 1.00000000 | 0.17275452 | 0.85528564 |
| 25.00 | 7.44060460 | 2.95832780 | 1.00000000 | 0.01853307 | 0.09899421 |

AVERAGE = 0.49320285

RADIUS R= 3.00000000

DISTANCE OF SOURCE D= 7.00000000

STARTING ANGLE TH= 0.00000000

STEP OF ANGLE DTH= 2.50000000

NUMBER OF ANNULUS RINGS N= 12

TABLE: DISTRIBUTION $F(r) = .732(N+N\sqrt{N})$

| TH | DATA | r | F(r) | FCI(r) | AREA PRODUCT |
|-------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| 0.00 | 7.05579240 | 0.00000000 | 0.73200000 | 0.40475408 | 0.03068145 |
| 2.50 | 7.03991160 | 0.30533571 | 0.73200000 | 0.43220204 | 0.41586741 |
| 5.00 | 7.04434840 | 0.61009019 | 0.73200000 | 0.44229388 | 0.20679902 |
| 7.50 | 7.06103000 | 0.91368333 | 0.73200000 | 0.44377745 | 0.29030742 |
| 10.00 | 7.08596300 | 1.21553720 | 0.73200000 | 0.44507490 | 0.37278419 |
| 12.50 | 7.12427040 | 1.51507730 | 0.73200000 | 0.44532345 | 0.45057472 |
| 15.00 | 7.18372280 | 1.81173330 | 0.73200000 | 0.44253595 | 0.51442120 |
| 17.50 | 7.24561650 | 2.10494050 | 0.73200000 | 0.43923007 | 0.56932572 |
| 20.00 | 7.31067300 | 2.39414100 | 0.73200000 | 0.43797133 | 0.62589193 |
| 22.50 | 7.41411300 | 2.67878400 | 0.73200000 | 0.40812791 | 0.53529524 |
| 25.00 | 7.46524980 | 2.95832780 | 0.73200000 | 0.00911480 | 0.04855552 |

AVERAGE = 0.43600305

RADIUS R= 3.00000000

DISTANCE OF SOURCE D= 7.00000000

STARTING ANGLE TH= 0.00000000

STEP OF ANGLE DTH= 2.50000000

NUMBER OF ANNULUS RINGS N= 12

TABLE: DISTRIBUTION- $F(r) = .410(N=N+SQRT(N))$

| TH | DATA | r | F(r) | FCI(r) | AREA PRODUCT |
|-------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| 0.00 | 7.39935980 | 0.00000000 | 0.41000000 | 0.07712071 | 0.02258791 |
| 2.50 | 7.39874040 | 0.30533571 | 0.41000000 | 0.07923079 | 0.05944119 |
| 5.00 | 7.40860620 | 0.61009019 | 0.41000000 | 0.07855502 | 0.11418038 |
| 7.50 | 7.41533260 | 0.91368338 | 0.41000000 | 0.08023825 | 0.15200251 |
| 10.00 | 7.42985230 | 1.21553720 | 0.41000000 | 0.07723340 | 0.19858725 |
| 12.50 | 7.44416290 | 1.51507730 | 0.41000000 | 0.07804353 | 0.24197361 |
| 15.00 | 7.47102870 | 1.81473330 | 0.41000000 | 0.07725238 | 0.27871092 |
| 17.50 | 7.49099440 | 2.10494050 | 0.41000000 | 0.07793655 | 0.31878094 |
| 20.00 | 7.50890430 | 2.39414100 | 0.41000000 | 0.07933980 | 0.35014210 |
| 22.50 | 7.54912560 | 2.67878400 | 0.41000000 | 0.05433311 | 0.25922813 |
| 25.00 | 7.46814350 | 2.95832780 | 0.41000000 | 0.00694129 | 0.03697705 |

AVERAGE = 0.07403847

RADIUS R= 3.00000000
 DISTANCE OF SOURCE D= 7.00000000
 STARTING ANGLE TH= 0.00000000
 STEP OF ANGLE DTH= 2.50000000
 NUMBER OF ANNULUS RINGS N= 12

TABLE: DISTRIBUTION-F(r) = .000(N=N-SQRT(N))

| TH | DATA | r | F(r) | F2(r) | AREA PRODUCT |
|-------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| 0.00 | 7.81469470 | 0.00000000 | 0.00000000 | 0.70127448 | 0.00539554 |
| 2.50 | 7.81269400 | 0.30533571 | 0.00000000 | 0.70235528 | 0.61558241 |
| 5.00 | 7.81429490 | 0.61009019 | 0.00000000 | 0.71507551 | 1.04058930 |
| 7.50 | 7.80908270 | 0.91368338 | 0.00000000 | 0.73120254 | 1.47540350 |
| 10.00 | 7.80060550 | 1.21553720 | 0.00000000 | 0.75195829 | 1.93225520 |
| 12.50 | 7.79205610 | 1.51507730 | 0.00000000 | 0.78260385 | 2.42645970 |
| 15.00 | 7.78302100 | 1.81173830 | 0.00000000 | 0.82723455 | 2.93457190 |
| 17.50 | 7.76175800 | 2.10494050 | 0.00000000 | 0.88497417 | 3.51745530 |
| 20.00 | 7.72310170 | 2.39414100 | 0.00000000 | 0.95194135 | 4.85372370 |
| 22.50 | 7.65095030 | 2.67878400 | 0.00000000 | 1.05453090 | 5.27029530 |
| 25.00 | 7.43911900 | 2.95832780 | 0.00000000 | 1.11093050 | 5.91805790 |

AVERAGE = 0.87035954

RADIUS R= 3.00000000

DISTANCE OF SOURCE D= 7.00000000

STARTING ANGLE TH= 0.00000000

STEP OF ANGLE DTH= 2.50000000

NUMBER OF ANNULUS RINGS N= 12

TABLE: DISTRIBUTION $F(r) = 1.000(N = N - \text{SQRT}(N))$

| TH | DATA | r | F(r) | FC(r) | AREA PRODUCT |
|-------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| 0.00 | 5.56919680 | 0.00000000 | 1.00000000 | 0.22020832 | 0.05449590 |
| 2.50 | 5.57605910 | 0.30533571 | 1.00000000 | 0.21797042 | 0.49103842 |
| 5.00 | 5.50305100 | 0.61009019 | 1.00000000 | 0.21373905 | 0.81070464 |
| 7.50 | 5.63580620 | 0.91368333 | 1.00000000 | 0.21344320 | 0.43097271 |
| 10.00 | 5.58118060 | 1.21553720 | 1.00000000 | 0.21163853 | 0.64381311 |
| 12.50 | 5.74215610 | 1.51507730 | 1.00000000 | 0.21083654 | 0.65369464 |
| 15.00 | 5.82454940 | 1.81173330 | 1.00000000 | 0.20830335 | 0.75151525 |
| 17.50 | 5.91937650 | 2.10494060 | 1.00000000 | 0.20430245 | 0.83611475 |
| 20.00 | 7.02023020 | 2.39414100 | 1.00000000 | 0.20715154 | 0.93971717 |
| 22.50 | 7.18700340 | 2.67878400 | 1.00000000 | 0.47695425 | 0.87602680 |
| 25.00 | 7.39155100 | 2.95832780 | 1.00000000 | 0.01904436 | 0.40145420 |

AVERAGE = 0.20367303

RADIUS R= 3.00000000

DISTANCE OF SOURCE D= 7.00000000

STARTING ANGLE TH= 0.00000000

STEP OF ANGLE DTH= 2.50000000

NUMBER OF ANNULUS RINGS N= 12

TABLE: DISTRIBUTION $F(r) = .732(N-N \cdot \text{SQRT}(N))$

| TH | DATA | r | F(r) | FC(r) | AREA PRODUCT |
|-------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| 0.00 | 5.99617270 | 0.00000000 | 0.73200000 | 0.40729834 | 0.03142580 |
| 2.50 | 5.97980930 | 0.30533571 | 0.73200000 | 0.43525252 | 0.41854983 |
| 5.00 | 5.98438140 | 0.61009019 | 0.73200000 | 0.44494556 | 0.021065278 |
| 7.50 | 7.00156870 | 0.91368333 | 0.73200000 | 0.44745103 | 0.029772489 |
| 10.00 | 7.02724930 | 1.21553720 | 0.73200000 | 0.44875555 | 0.03224197 |
| 12.50 | 7.06668720 | 1.51507730 | 0.73200000 | 0.45005542 | 0.45524614 |
| 15.00 | 7.12785020 | 1.81173330 | 0.73200000 | 0.4503833 | 0.52686044 |
| 17.50 | 7.19147010 | 2.10494050 | 0.73200000 | 0.44262908 | 0.53301625 |
| 20.00 | 7.25828270 | 2.39414100 | 0.73200000 | 0.44124878 | 0.64075741 |
| 22.50 | 7.36439700 | 2.67878400 | 0.73200000 | 0.41060892 | 0.64757365 |
| 25.00 | 7.41680440 | 2.95832780 | 0.73200000 | 0.00934298 | 0.04977115 |

AVERAGE = 0.43836802

RADIUS R= 3.00000000

DISTANCE OF SOURCE D= 7.00000000

STARTING ANGLE TH= 0.00000000

STEP OF ANGLE DTH= 2.50000000

NUMBER OF ANNULUS RINGS N= 12

TABLE: DISTRIBUTION- $F(r) = .410(N-N-SORT(N))$

| TH | DATA | r | F(r) | FC(r) | AREA PRODUCT |
|-------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| 0.00 | 7.34927110 | 0.00000000 | 0.41000000 | 0.07887925 | 0.02310297 |
| 2.50 | 7.34863590 | 0.30533571 | 0.41000000 | 0.08071450 | 0.07074165 |
| 5.00 | 7.35875140 | 0.61009019 | 0.41000000 | 0.07934951 | 0.11532065 |
| 7.50 | 7.36564740 | 0.91363333 | 0.41000000 | 0.08205640 | 0.15568371 |
| 10.00 | 7.38053100 | 1.21553720 | 0.41000000 | 0.07902332 | 0.20305944 |
| 12.50 | 7.39519760 | 1.51507730 | 0.41000000 | 0.08083137 | 0.25077233 |
| 15.00 | 7.42272480 | 1.81173330 | 0.41000000 | 0.07892572 | 0.29475159 |
| 17.50 | 7.44317620 | 2.10494050 | 0.41000000 | 0.07972231 | 0.32587605 |
| 20.00 | 7.45151760 | 2.39414100 | 0.41000000 | 0.08116757 | 0.35820695 |
| 22.50 | 7.50269340 | 2.67873400 | 0.41000000 | 0.05555947 | 0.27505179 |
| 25.00 | 7.41976890 | 2.95832780 | 0.41000000 | 0.00712210 | 0.03794026 |

AVERAGE = 0.07374543

RADIUS R= 3.00000000

DISTANCE OF SOURCE D= 7.00000000

STARTING ANGLE TH= 0.00000000

STEP OF ANGLE DTH= 2.50000000

NUMBER OF ANNULUS RINGS N= 12

TABLE: DISTRIBUTION- $F(r) = .000(N=N+3.0*\text{SQRT}(N))$

| TH | DATA | r | F(r) | F(r) | AREA PRODUCT |
|-------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| 0.00 | 7.89275380 | 0.00000000 | 0.00000000 | 0.70765935 | 0.00725963 |
| 2.50 | 7.89082900 | 0.30533671 | 0.00000000 | 0.70391000 | 0.62134853 |
| 5.00 | 7.89236920 | 0.61009019 | 0.00000000 | 0.72255492 | 1.05010500 |
| 7.50 | 7.88735490 | 0.91368338 | 0.00000000 | 0.73784432 | 1.43981510 |
| 10.00 | 7.87920060 | 1.21553720 | 0.00000000 | 0.75883779 | 1.95003660 |
| 12.50 | 7.87097830 | 1.51507730 | 0.00000000 | 0.78983034 | 2.44887320 |
| 15.00 | 7.86229010 | 1.81473830 | 0.00000000 | 0.83482875 | 3.01187480 |
| 17.50 | 7.84184990 | 2.10494050 | 0.00000000 | 0.89303414 | 3.65050590 |
| 20.00 | 7.80471030 | 2.39414100 | 0.00000000 | 0.97104301 | 4.40501490 |
| 22.50 | 7.73546480 | 2.67873400 | 0.00000000 | 1.07565430 | 5.32515830 |
| 25.00 | 7.53275630 | 2.95832780 | 0.00000000 | 1.13065390 | 5.02812580 |

AVERAGE = 0.87373099

RADIUS R= 3.00000000

DISTANCE OF SOURCE D= 7.00000000

STARTING ANGLE TH= 0.00000000

STEP OF ANGLE DTH= 2.50000000

NUMBER OF ANNULUS RINGS N= 12

TABLE: DISTRIBUTION- $F(r) = 1.000(N=N+(3.0*SQRT(N)))$

| TH | DATA | r | F(r) | FC(r) | AREA PRODUCT |
|-------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| 0.00 | 5.71126440 | 0.00000000 | 1.00000000 | 0.20814235 | 0.05095304 |
| 2.50 | 5.71766450 | 0.30533571 | 1.00000000 | 0.20532518 | 0.43083292 |
| 5.00 | 5.74285220 | 0.61009019 | 1.00000000 | 0.20323084 | 0.29537321 |
| 7.50 | 5.77344740 | 0.91368338 | 1.00000000 | 0.20209440 | 0.40805773 |
| 10.00 | 5.81588190 | 1.21553720 | 1.00000000 | 0.20043380 | 0.61516277 |
| 12.50 | 5.87300090 | 1.51607730 | 1.00000000 | 0.19997841 | 0.62003217 |
| 15.00 | 5.95035000 | 1.81173830 | 1.00000000 | 0.19794915 | 0.71415043 |
| 17.50 | 7.03960160 | 2.10494050 | 1.00000000 | 0.19435623 | 0.79445817 |
| 20.00 | 7.13478540 | 2.39414100 | 1.00000000 | 0.19734699 | 0.89523987 |
| 22.50 | 7.29274140 | 2.67878400 | 1.00000000 | 0.16889919 | 0.83614948 |
| 25.00 | 7.48736400 | 2.95832780 | 1.00000000 | 0.01813153 | 0.09685515 |

AVERAGE = 0.49361037

RADIUS R= 3.00000000

DISTANCE OF SOURCE D= 7.00000000

STARTING ANGLE TH= 0.00000000

STEP OF ANGLE DTH= 2.50000000

NUMBER OF ANNULUS RINGS N= 12

TABLE: DISTRIBUTION $F(r) = .732(N=N+(3.0*SQRT(N)))$

| TH | DATA | r | F(r) | FCI(r) | AREA PRODUCT |
|-------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| 0.00 | 7.11205670 | 0.00000000 | 0.73200000 | 0.40243928 | 0.03000348 |
| 2.50 | 7.09660540 | 0.30533571 | 0.73200000 | 0.42912559 | 0.11317118 |
| 5.00 | 7.10092200 | 0.61009019 | 0.73200000 | 0.43899155 | 0.20199969 |
| 7.50 | 7.11715330 | 0.91368333 | 0.73200000 | 0.44045235 | 0.28359455 |
| 10.00 | 7.14141960 | 1.21553720 | 0.73200000 | 0.44163359 | 0.35406983 |
| 12.50 | 7.17871770 | 1.51507730 | 0.73200000 | 0.44303438 | 0.44347399 |
| 15.00 | 7.23663810 | 1.81173330 | 0.73200000 | 0.43940717 | 0.50295280 |
| 17.50 | 7.29698110 | 2.10494050 | 0.73200000 | 0.43613025 | 0.55665580 |
| 20.00 | 7.36045460 | 2.39414100 | 0.73200000 | 0.43493328 | 0.61233473 |
| 22.50 | 7.46147390 | 2.67878400 | 0.73200000 | 0.40580572 | 0.62880005 |
| 25.00 | 7.51145630 | 2.95832780 | 0.73200000 | 0.00892555 | 0.04754804 |

AVERAGE = 0.43210239

RADIUS R= 3.00000000

DISTANCE OF SOURCE D= 7.00000000

STARTING ANGLE TH= 0.00000000

STEP OF ANGLE DTH= 2.50000000

NUMBER OF ANNULUS RINGS N= 12

TABLE: DISTRIBUTION $F(r) = .410(N=N+(3.0*SQRT(V)))$

| TH | DATA | r | F(r) | F2(r) | AREA PRODUCT |
|-------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| 0.00 | 7.44705900 | 0.00000000 | 0.41000000 | 0.07551400 | 0.02211544 |
| 2.50 | 7.44645370 | 0.30533671 | 0.41000000 | 0.07755154 | 0.05797319 |
| 5.00 | 7.45609310 | 0.61009019 | 0.41000000 | 0.07693479 | 0.41180577 |
| 7.50 | 7.46266570 | 0.91368333 | 0.41000000 | 0.07855378 | 0.45853160 |
| 10.00 | 7.47685500 | 1.21553720 | 0.41000000 | 0.07563051 | 0.49434000 |
| 12.50 | 7.49084220 | 1.51507730 | 0.41000000 | 0.07745504 | 0.024014899 |
| 15.00 | 7.51710650 | 1.81473830 | 0.41000000 | 0.07567122 | 0.027300541 |
| 17.50 | 7.53663000 | 2.10494050 | 0.41000000 | 0.07634447 | 0.081205855 |
| 20.00 | 7.55414690 | 2.39414100 | 0.41000000 | 0.07775950 | 0.085274521 |
| 22.50 | 7.59349710 | 2.67878400 | 0.41000000 | 0.05324873 | 0.025361229 |
| 25.00 | 7.51428540 | 2.95832780 | 0.41000000 | 0.00679554 | 0.03620119 |

AVERAGE = 0.07251347

RADIUS R= 3.00000000
 DISTANCE OF SOURCE D= 7.00000000
 STARTING ANGLE TH= 0.00000000
 STEP OF ANGLE DTH= 2.50000000
 NUMBER OF ANNULUS RINGS N= 12

TABLE: DISTRIBUTION- $F(r) = .000(N=N-3.0*\text{SQRT}(N))$

| TH | DATA | r | $F(r)$ | $F(r)$ | AREA PRODUCT |
|-------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| 0.00 | 7.77325460 | 0.00000000 | 0.00000000 | 0.69789696 | 0.20440729 |
| 2.50 | 7.77121110 | 0.30533571 | 0.00000000 | 0.69890459 | 0.61254940 |
| 5.00 | 7.77284620 | 0.61009019 | 0.00000000 | 0.71265493 | 1.03671310 |
| 7.50 | 7.76752250 | 0.91368333 | 0.00000000 | 0.72769571 | 1.46932260 |
| 10.00 | 7.75886310 | 1.21553720 | 0.00000000 | 0.74831270 | 1.92285280 |
| 12.50 | 7.75012930 | 1.51507730 | 0.00000000 | 0.77373447 | 2.41451770 |
| 15.00 | 7.74089830 | 1.81473330 | 0.00000000 | 0.82330500 | 2.97031750 |
| 17.50 | 7.71917070 | 2.10494050 | 0.00000000 | 0.88069361 | 3.63995300 |
| 20.00 | 7.67965590 | 2.39414100 | 0.00000000 | 0.95713019 | 4.34191020 |
| 22.50 | 7.60585420 | 2.67878400 | 0.00000000 | 1.05869770 | 5.04117100 |
| 25.00 | 7.38879300 | 2.95832730 | 0.00000000 | 1.10019750 | 5.85038070 |

AVERAGE = 0.35510145

RADIUS R= 3.00000000

DISTANCE OF SOURCE D= 7.00000000

STARTING ANGLE TH= 0.00000000

STEP OF ANGLE DTH= 2.50000000

NUMBER OF ANNULUS RINGS N= 12

TABLE: DISTRIBUTION $F(r) = 1.000(N=N-(3.0*SQRT(V)))$

| TH | DATA | r | F(r) | F(r) | AREA PROD. |
|-------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 0.00 | 5.48979930 | 0.00000000 | 1.00000000 | 0.22745853 | 0.05662041 |
| 2.50 | 5.49694990 | 0.30533571 | 1.00000000 | 0.22551530 | 0.49765107 |
| 5.00 | 5.52506500 | 0.61009019 | 1.00000000 | 0.22170158 | 0.82220409 |
| 7.50 | 5.55916070 | 0.91868338 | 1.00000000 | 0.22021828 | 0.44465246 |
| 10.00 | 5.50635200 | 1.21553720 | 1.00000000 | 0.21825594 | 0.65083003 |
| 12.50 | 5.56969790 | 1.51507730 | 1.00000000 | 0.21722104 | 0.67349285 |
| 15.00 | 5.75516940 | 1.81173830 | 1.00000000 | 0.21443192 | 0.77380725 |
| 17.50 | 5.85336990 | 2.10494060 | 1.00000000 | 0.21009645 | 0.85879853 |
| 20.00 | 5.95762340 | 2.39414100 | 1.00000000 | 0.21285523 | 0.95563542 |
| 22.50 | 7.12962290 | 2.67878400 | 1.00000000 | 0.18163951 | 0.89946903 |
| 25.00 | 7.38996640 | 2.95832780 | 1.00000000 | 0.01954337 | 0.40411249 |

AVERAGE = 0.29961307

RADIUS R= 3.00000000

DISTANCE OF SOURCE D= 7.00000000

STARTING ANGLE TH= 0.00000000

STEP OF ANGLE DTH= 2.50000000

NUMBER OF ANNULUS RINGS N= 12

TABLE: DISTRIBUTION $F(r) = .732(N=N-(3.0*\text{SQRT}(N)))$

| TH | DATA | r | F(r) | F(r) | AREA PRODUCT |
|-------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| 0.00 | 5.93277200 | 0.00000000 | 0.73200000 | 0.41011055 | 0.03225035 |
| 2.50 | 5.91586240 | 0.30533571 | 0.73200000 | 0.43933815 | 0.42215563 |
| 5.00 | 5.92058770 | 0.61009019 | 0.73200000 | 0.45000580 | 0.21800694 |
| 7.50 | 5.93834690 | 0.91368333 | 0.73200000 | 0.45153878 | 0.30596855 |
| 10.00 | 5.96487220 | 1.21553720 | 0.73200000 | 0.45285425 | 0.39279969 |
| 12.50 | 7.00558440 | 1.51507730 | 0.73200000 | 0.45403938 | 0.47775497 |
| 15.00 | 7.06867010 | 1.81173330 | 0.73200000 | 0.44995195 | 0.64099522 |
| 17.50 | 7.13422320 | 2.10494050 | 0.73200000 | 0.44632414 | 0.69812031 |
| 20.00 | 7.20299520 | 2.39414100 | 0.73200000 | 0.44485959 | 0.65713785 |
| 22.50 | 7.31207950 | 2.67878400 | 0.73200000 | 0.41344207 | 0.65150441 |
| 25.00 | 7.36589190 | 2.95832780 | 0.73200000 | 0.00953333 | 0.05105419 |

AVERAGE = 0.44209514

RADIUS R= 3.00000000
 DISTANCE OF SOURCE D= 7.00000000
 STARTING ANGLE TH= 0.00000000
 STEP OF ANGLE DTH= 2.50000000
 NUMBER OF ANNULUS RINGS N= 12

TABLE: DISTRIBUTION- $F(r) = .410(N=N-(3.0*\text{SQRT}(V)))$

| TH | DATA | r | F(r) | F(r) | AREA PRODUCT |
|-------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| 0.00 | 7.29654050 | 0.00000000 | 0.41000000 | 0.08080912 | 0-02355321 |
| 2.50 | 7.29588790 | 0.30533571 | 0.41000000 | 0.08305154 | 0-07279862 |
| 5.00 | 7.30628010 | 0.61009019 | 0.41000000 | 0.08230589 | 0-11951853 |
| 7.50 | 7.31336380 | 0.91368333 | 0.41000000 | 0.08405655 | 0-15972229 |
| 10.00 | 7.32865020 | 1.21553720 | 0.41000000 | 0.08095318 | 0-20801713 |
| 12.50 | 7.34371070 | 1.51507730 | 0.41000000 | 0.08279255 | 0-25659793 |
| 15.00 | 7.37196860 | 1.81173330 | 0.41000000 | 0.08085470 | 0-29174342 |
| 17.50 | 7.39295600 | 2.10494060 | 0.41000000 | 0.08162218 | 0-33354205 |
| 20.00 | 7.41177310 | 2.39414100 | 0.41000000 | 0.08311550 | 0-37704303 |
| 22.50 | 7.45399980 | 2.67878400 | 0.41000000 | 0.05695304 | 0-23195078 |
| 25.00 | 7.36893480 | 2.95832780 | 0.41000000 | 0.00731417 | 0-03894743 |

AVERAGE = 0.07754893

THIS PROGRAM CALCULATES THE AVERAGE DISTRIBUTION
FOR SIMULATED DATA WITH RADIUS=1 AND THE DISTANCE
OF SOURCE FROM THE CENTRE=2.0. THIS PROGRAM FIRST
CALCULATES THE NUMERICAL INTEGRATION BY SIMPSON'S
1/3 RULE ALONG VARIOUS CHORDS SO WE HAVE THE DATA
VECTOR(I), THEN IT CALCULATES THE VARIOUS $S(K, J)$
FOR VARIOUS CHORDS AND THEN RECONSTRUCTS THE DISTRIBUTION
BY BACK SUBSTITUTION

```

INTEGER N
REAL I0, I1, DAT(310), THH(310), S(310, 310), F(310), FX(310)
REAL T(310), AREA(310), ERR(310)
COMMON TH, D, E
READ(20, *) R, D, TH, DTH, E, N
THH(1)=0.0
THH(N+1)=(ASIN(R/D))*(180./3.141593)
TYPE *, THH(N+1)
DO 10 I=2, N
  THH(I)=THH(I-1)+DTH
  TYPE *, THH(I)
CONTINUE
I(1)=0.0
DO 20 I=1, N+1
  T(I)=(D*SIND(THH(I)))
CONTINUE
DO 25 I=1, N
  AREA(I)=3.141593*((T(I+1)**2)-(T(I)**2))
CONTINUE
SUMM1=0.0
DO 27 I=1, N
  SUMM1=SUMM1+AREA(I)
CONTINUE
DO 28 I=1, N
  R1=T(I)
  R1=R1*R1
  R2=T(I+1)
  R2=R2*R2
  RR=(R1+R2)/2.0
  RR=SQRT(RR)
  T(I)=RR
CONTINUE
DO 30 I=1, N
  F(I)=SQRT(1.0-(T(I)*T(I)))
  F(I)=1.0
CONTINUE
DO 40 I=1, N
  SINEB=(D*SIND(THH(I)))/R
  B=ASIN(SINEB)
  X1=-1.0*R*COS(B)
  X2=+1.0*R*COS(B)
  TH=THH(I)
  CALL INT(F, X1, X2, I1)
  DAT(I)=I1
  TYPE *, I1
CONTINUE
L=1
DO 50 K=L, N
  DO 50 J=L, N
    S1=SIND(THH(J+1))
    S1=S1*S1
    S2=SIND(THH(J))

```

```

S2=S2+S2
S3=S1*O(THH(K))
S3=S3+S3
O1=S1-S3
O2=S2-S3
O1=SQRT(O1)
O2=SQRT(O2)
O=O1-O2
S(K,J)=2.0*O*2
CONTINUE
L=L+1
50 CONTINUE
FX(N)=DAT(N)/S(N,N)
I=N-1
70 SUM=0.0
DO 30 J=I+1,N
SUM=SUM+(S(I,J)*FX(J))
80 CONTINUE
FX(I)=(DAT(I)-SUM)/S(I,I)
I=I-1
IF(I.NE.0)GO TO 70
DO 31 J=1,N+1
AREA(J)=AREA(J)+FX(J)
ERR(J)=F(J)-FX(J)
81 CONTINUE
SUMM2=0.0
DO 32 I=1,N
SUMM2=SUMM2+AREA(I)
82 CONTINUE
AVER=SUMM2/SUMM1
TYPE *,AVER
WRITE(21,100)R
100 FORMAT(1H, '//////////////////////////////////1X,3X,10HRADIUS R=,F12.8/)
WRITE(21,110)D
110 FORMAT(1X,3X,22HDISTANCE OF SOURCE D=,F12.8/)
WRITE(21,120)THH(1)
120 FORMAT(1X,3X,20HSTARTING ANGLE TH=,F12.8/)
WRITE(21,130)DTH
130 FORMAT(1X,3X,19HSTEP OF ANGLE DTH=,F12.8/)
WRITE(21,140)E
140 FORMAT(1X,3X,24HERROR OF INTEGRATION E=,F12.8/)
WRITE(21,150)N
150 FORMAT(1X,3X,27HNUMBER OF ANNULUS RINGS N=,I6/)
WRITE(21,160)
160 FORMAT(1X,20X,'TABLE: DISTRIBUTION-F(r)= 1.000 '/')
WRITE(21,170)
170 FORMAT(1X, '-----')
1
WRITE(21,180)
180 FORMAT(1X,5X,'TH',9X,'DATA',13X,'r',11X,'F(r)',12X,'FC(r)',8X,
1ERR(J))
WRITE(21,190)
190 FORMAT(1X, '-----')
1
DO 200 I=1,N
WRITE(21,195)THH(I),DAT(I),T(I),F(I),FX(I),ERR(I)
195 FORMAT(1X,3X,F5.2,4X,F11.8,4X,F11.8,4X,F11.8,4X,F11.8,4X,F11.
200 CONTINUE
WRITE(21,210)AVER
210 FORMAT(1X, '////////20X, 'AVERAGE DISTRIBUTION =',F10.8)
STOP

```

```
C*****
```

```

SUBROUTINE INT(F,X1,Y2,I1)
  REAL I1,I2
  COMMON TH,D,E
  H=(X2-X1)/2.0
  L=2
  X=X1
  CALL FUNC(F,X,TH,D)
  F1=F
  X=X2
  CALL FUNC(F,X,TH,D)
  F2=F
  S1=F1+F2
  S2=0.0
  X=X1+H
  CALL FUNC(F,X,TH,D)
  S4=F
  I2=0.0
  I1=(S1+4.0*S4)*(H/3.0)
  IF(I1.EQ.0.0)GO TO 5
  IF(ABS((I1-I2)/I1).LE.E)GO TO 6
  S2=S2+S4
  S4=0.0
  X=X1+(H/2.0)

```

10

```

DO 2 J=1,L
  CALL FUNC(F,X,TH,D)
  S4=S4+F
  X=X+H
  CONTINUE
  H=H/2.0
  L=2*L
  I2=I1
  I1=(S1+2.0*S2+4.0*S4)*(H/3.0)
  GO TO 10

```

6

```

RETURN
END
C*****

```

```

SUBROUTINE FUNC(F,X,TH,D)
  REAL F
  P1=0*SIND(TH)
  P2=P1*P1
  P3=X*X
  P4=P2+P3
  PA=SQRT(P4)
  F=1.0
  RETURN
END

```

C**

THIS PROGRAM RECONSTRUCTS THE DISTRIBUTION

C**

```

INTEGER N, CODE, N1, N2, N3, 4
READ 10, I1, DAI(15), THH(15), S(15,15), Z(15), FX(15)
REAL F(15), DA(15), D3(15), ER(15)
READ 20, D, TEMP, D1, D2, D3
COM40V TH, D, E, CODE
READ(20, *) R, D, E, N, N1, N2, N3
F(1)=0.0
DO 1 I=2, N+1
  F(I)=F(I-1)+0.1
CONTINUE
THH(1)=0.0
DO 10 I=2, N+1
  SINTH=F(I)/D
  AN=ASIN(SINTH)
  THH(I)=(180.0*AN)/3.1415927
CONTINUE
R1=0.4
R2=0.8
R3=1.0
DO 11 I=1, N1
  F(I)=0.0
CONTINUE
DO 12 I=N1+1, N2+N1
  F(I)=1.0
CONTINUE
DO 13 I=N1+N2+1, N
  F(I)=2.0
CONTINUE
DO 40 I=1, N
  TH=THH(I)
  M=I
  SINB1=(D*SIND(THH(I)))/R1
  B1=ASIN(SINB1)
  SINB2=(D*SIND(THH(I)))/R2
  B2=ASIN(SINB2)
  SINB3=(D*SIND(THH(I)))/R3
  B3=ASIN(SINB3)
  IF(4.GT.N1)GO TO 51
  X1=0.0
  X2=+1.0*R1*COS(B1)
  CODE=1
  CALL INT(FF, X1, X2, I1)
  D1=2.0*I1
  CODE=2
  X1=1.0*R1*COS(B1)
  X2=1.0*R2*COS(B2)
  CALL INT(FF, X1, X2, I1)
  D2=2.0*I1
  CODE=3
  X1=1.0*R2*COS(B2)
  X2=1.0*R3*COS(B3)
  CALL INT(FF, X1, X2, I1)
  D3=2.0*I1
  GO TO 50
IF(4.GT.(N1+N2))GO TO 52
CODE=2
X1=0.0
X2=1.0*R2*COS(B2)

```

51


```

CALLG INT(FF,X1,X2,I1)
D2=2.0*I1
CODE=3
X1=1.0*R2*COS(B2)
X2=1.0*R3*COS(B3)
CALLG INT(FF,X1,X2,I1)
D3=2.0*I1
GO TO 59
52 CODE=3
X1=0.0
X2=1.0*R3*COS(B3)
CALLG INT(FF,X1,X2,I1)
D3=2.0*I1
GO TO 59

59 IF(4.LE.N1)GO TO 35
IF(4.LE.(N1+N2))GO TO 36
DAT(M)=D3
GO TO 39
35 DAT(M)=D1+D2+D3
GO TO 39
36 DAT(M)=D2+D3
GO TO 39
39 M=I
40 CONTINUE

L=1
DO 50 K=L,N
DO 50 J=L,N
S1=SIND(THH(J+1))
S1=S1*S1
S2=SIND(THH(J))
S2=S2*S2
S3=SIND(THH(K))
S3=S3*S3
Q1=S1-S3
Q2=S2-S3
Q1=SQRT(Q1)
Q2=SQRT(Q2)
Q=Q1-Q2
S(K,J)=2.0*Q*Q
CONTINUE
L=L+1
50 CONTINUE
60 FX(N)=DAT(N)/S(N,N)
I=N-1
SUM=0.0
70 DO 80 J=I+1,N
SUM=SUM+(S(I,J)*FX(J))
80 CONTINUE
FX(I)=(DAT(I)-SUM)/S(I,I)
I=I-1
IF(I.LE.0)GO TO 70
DO 90 I=1,N
ER(I)=F(I)-FX(I)
90 CONTINUE
WRITE(21,100)R
100 FORMAT(1X,3X,10HRADIUS R=,F12.6)
WRITE(21,110)D
110 FORMAT(1X,3X,22HDISTANCE OF SOURCE D=,F12.6)

```

```

120 WRITE(21,120)THH(1)
    FORMAT(1X,3X,20HSTARTING ANGLE TH=,F12.8)
130 WRITE(21,130)DTH
    FORMAT(1X,3X,19HSTEP OF ANGLE DTH=,F12.8)
140 WRITE(21,140)E
    FORMAT(1X,3X,24HERROR OF INTEGRATION E=,F12.8)
150 WRITE(21,150)N
    FORMAT(1X,3X,27HNUMBER OF ANNULUS RINGS N=,I4)
160 WRITE(21,160)
    FORMAT(1X,20X,'TABLE:DISTRIBUTION-F(r)=')
170 WRITE(21,170)
    -----
180 WRITE(21,180)
    FORMAT(1X,5X,'TH',9X,'DATA',13X,'r',11X,'F(r)',12X,'FC(r)')
190 WRITE(21,190)
    -----
200 WRITE(21,200)
    DO 200 I=1,N
    WRITE(21,195)THH(I),DAT(I),T(I),F(I),FX(I),ER(I)
    FORMAT(1X,3X,F5.2,4X,F11.6,4X,F11.3,4X,F11.8,4X,F11.8,4X,F1
    CONTINUE
    STOP
    END

```

一、本行在各地設有分行及支行，其名稱及地址如下：

```

SUBROUTINE INT(F,X2,I1)
REAL I0,I1
COMMON TH,D,E,CODE
H=(X2-X1)/2.0
L=2
X=X1
CALL FUNC(F,X,TH,D)
F1=F
X=X2
CALL FUNC(F,X,TH,D)
F2=F
S1=F1+F2
S2=0.0
X=X1+H
CALL FUNC(F,X,TH,D)
S4=F
I0=0.0
I1=(S1+4.0*S4)*(H/3.0)
IF(I1.EQ.0.0)GO TO 5
IF(ABS((I1-I0)/I1).GE.E)GO TO 6
S2=S2+S4
S4=0.0
X=X1+(H/2.0)
DO 2 J=4,L
CALL FUNC(F,X,TH,D)
S4=S4+F
X=X+H
CONTINUE
H=H/2.0
L=2*L
I0=I1
I1=(S1+2.0*S2+4.0*S4)*(H/3.0)
GO TO 10
RETURN

```

5

```
      END  
C*****  
      SUBROUTINE FUNC(F,X,IB,0)  
      INTEGER CODE  
      READ F  
      COMMON AA,BB,CC,CODE  
      GO TO (10,20,30),CODE  
10     CONTINUE  
      F=0.0  
      GO TO 50  
20     CONTINUE  
      F=1.0  
      GO TO 50  
30     CONTINUE  
      F=2.0  
      GO TO 50  
50     RETURN  
      END
```



```

204 THIS PROGRAM CALCULATES JIMS FOR ALL SCANS
205 1 TO 5, IT READS DATA FROM DATA FILE IS
206 FUR20.DAT AND THE OUTPUT FILE IS
207 FUR21.DAT

```

```

INTEGER N,CODE,N1,N2,N3,M
REAL DAT(15),THH(15),S(15,15),F(15),FX(15)
REAL DB(15),AREA(15),V,T(15)
COMMON TH,D,F,CODE
READ(20,*)R,D,TH,DTH,N,V
N=N+1
READ(20,*)(DB(I),I=1,N)
READ(20,*)(DAT(I),I=1,N)
DO 1 I=1,N
TYPEL *,DB(I)
CONTINUE

```

```

DO 10 I=1,N
TEMP=DAT(I)
DAT(I)=ALOG(TEMP)
TYPE *,DAT(I)
CONTINUE
THH(1)=0.0
THH(N+1)=ASIN(R/D)
THH(N+1)=(180.0*THH(N+1))/3.1415927
DO 20 I=2,N+1
THH(I)=THH(I-1)+DTH
CONTINUE
DO 30 I=1,N
F(I)=V
CONTINUE
DO 34 I=1,N
T(I)=(D*SIND(THH(I)))
CONTINUE
DO 39 I=1,N
AREA(I)=3.1415927*((T(I+1)**2)-(T(I)**2))
CONTINUE

```

29

30

31

39

```

L=1
DO 50 K=L,N
    DO 50 J=L,N
        S1=SIND(THH(J+1))
        S1=S1*S1
        S2=SIND(THH(J))
        S2=S2*S2
        S3=SIND(THH(K))
        S3=S3*S3
        Q1=S1-S3
        Q2=S2-S3
        Q1=SQRT(Q1)
        Q2=SQRT(Q2)
        Q=Q1-Q2
        S(K,J)=2.-Q*D*Q
    CONTINUE
    L=L+1

```

50

```

CONTINUE
FX(N)=DAT(N)/S(N,N)
I=4-1

```

```

70 SUM=0.0
DO 80 J=1,N
SUM=SUM+(S(1,J)*FX(J))
80 CONTINUE
FX(1)=(DAT(1)-SUM)/S(1,1)
I=1-1
IF(L.NE.0)GO TO 70
DO 91 K=1,N
TEMP=FX(K)-DB(K)
FX(K)=-TEMP
91 CONTINUE
DO 99 I=1,N
TEMP=FX(I)*AREA(I)
AREA(I)=TEMP
99 CONTINUE
SUMM1=0.0
DO 101 I=1,N-3
SUMM1=SUMM1+AREA(I)
101 CONTINUE
SUMM2=3.1415927*T(N-2)*T(N-2)
TYPE *,SUMM2
AV=SUMM1/SUMM2
WRITE(21,100)R
100 FORMAT(1X,3X,10HRADIUS R=,F12.8/)
WRITE(21,110)D
110 FORMAT(1X,3X,22HDISTANCE OF SOURCE D=,F12.8/)
WRITE(21,120)THH(1)
120 FORMAT(1X,3X,20HSTARTING ANGLE TH=,F12.8/)
WRITE(21,130)DTH
130 FORMAT(1X,3X,19HSTEP OF ANGLE DTH=,F12.8/)
CH* WRITE(21,140)E
CH*40 FORMAT(1X,3X,24HERRDR OF INTEGRATION E=,F12.8)
N=N-1
WRITE(21,150)N
150 FORMAT(1X,3X,27HNUMBER OF ANNULUS RINGS N=,I4/)
N=N+1
WRITE(21,160)F(5)
160 FORMAT(1X,20X,'TABLE:DISTRIBUTION-F(r)=',F5.3/)
WRITE(21,170)
170 FORMAT(1X, '-----')
WRITE(21,180)
180 FORMAT(1X,5X,'TH',9X,'DATA',13X,'r',14X,'F(r)',12X,'FC(r)',3X,
AREA PRODUCT'/)
WRITE(21,190)
190 FORMAT(1X, '-----')
DO 200 I=1,N-2
WRITE(21,195)THH(I),DAT(I),T(I),F(I),FX(I),AREA(I)
195 FORMAT(1X,3X,F5.2,4X,F11.8,4X,F11.8,4X,F11.8,4X,F11.8,4X,F11.
200 CONTINUE
WRITE(21,210)AV
210 FORMAT(1X,////////1X,25X,'AVERAGE =',F14.6)
STOP
END

```

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